The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 261 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 8 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

ROYAL LIBRARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla,
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regiseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.
On This Monday Evening, March 5th,
TROVATORE.

Leonora,	- - -	Madame Rudersdorff.
Amsona,	- - -	Madame Borchardt.
Manrico,	- - -	Signor Altavilla.
Conte di Luna,	- - -	Signor Aldighieri.
Ferrando,	- - -	Signor Castelli.

On To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, March 6th, the Opera of PURITANI.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 5th, 1860,
The performance will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello,	- - -	Mr. T. C. KING.
Iago,	(on this occasion)	Mr. H. Vivash.
Emilia,	- - -	Miss Bessie King.
Desdemona,	- - -	Miss A. Parker.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Morrison and the Corps de Ballet.
After which, the Laughable Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., of A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. Simon Sparkes,	- - -	Mr. W. Ellerton.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of TWOUD PUZZLE A CONJUROR.

Van Dunder,	- - -	Mr. W. Ellerton.

*** Notice—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an Afterseason of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Boxes, 3s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next GRAND CONCERT for the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of MARCH, at Eight o'clock.
The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Spohr. Overture—Leonora, Beethoven. Solo-Violincello.
ARTISTS ENGAGED.
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
MADAME RUDERSDORFF, SIGNOR BELART,
MADAME BORCHARDT, MADAME GRAMAGLIA,
SIGNOR MERCURIALLI, SIGNOR ALTAVILLA,
SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI, SIGNOR CASTELLA,
SIGNOR ALLARA, MR. PATEY, and
SIGNOR ARDITI.
Tickets will be issued this day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of MARCH, and members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
MR. J. GASKIN'S
PRIVATE CHORAL REUNION.
On To-Morrow (TUESDAY), MARCH 6TH, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF CARLISLE
will honour the occasion with his presence.
INTRODUCTION.
Examination in the Early History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music: "Sight and Part Singing," with Vocalised Exercises and Solfeggi: illustrative of the Scientific principles of WILHEM and HULLAH'S Popular Method of Teaching Singing.
PART FIRST.

Part Song,	"O weel may the boatie row,"	
Chorus,	"Vive le Roi," from "The Siege of Rochelle,"	*Balfe.*
Duet,	"The Elfin Call,"	
Pine Glee,	"Awake Æolian Lyre,"	*Danby.*
Duet & Song,	"Who has not felt 'mid azure skies,"	*J. J. Gaskin.*
Glee,	"Five time by the taper's light," from Colman's play of "The Iron Chest,"	*Stephen Storace.*
Glee,	"The Village Choristers,"	*Hoschelet.*
Part Song,	Four Part Song, to be "Sung at First Sight,"	*Moore.*

SACRED.

	Selections from the Messiah,	*Handel.*
	The Kyrie and Christe Eleison,	*Mozart.*

PART SECOND.

Chorus,	"Lovely Sirian Land,"	*Gratz.*
Duet,	"Si fino all'ore,"	*Bellini.*
Glee,	"Hail! Smiling Morn,"	*Spofforth.*
Trio,	"Ma, luci o madre amata,"	*Winter.*
Song,	"Go forward and hope,"	*J. J. Gaskin.*
German Part Song, Chorus, Duet, Trio,	"Hark! hark, a merry note I hear," "Tyrolese War Song," "Sound, sound the Trumpet," "Here's a health to all good lasses," GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	*Kreutzer.* *Bellini.*

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, 29TH MARCH.

Music—Selection from Samson	..	Handel.
Lauda Sion	.. ..	Mendelssohn.
3rd Mass	.. ..	Haydn.

The Committee have secured the valuable services of Miss PALMER (Contralto) and Mr. Wilkes (Bass), in addition to the usual resident talent.
The Society's MONTHLY DINNER, TUESDAY, 20th inst.
Ballot for the Admission of New Members and Associates, MONDAY 19th instant.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 1st March, 1860.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
TWELVE Nights Longer, Commencing this MONDAY, March 5
KRATKY RASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," and will every Evening repeat his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusion, without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Mundharmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.
An entire change of Programme each Performance.
See opinions of the Dublin Press on Professor Raschik's last Twelve Performances.
Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Reserved Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—
LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO—
Entrance, Cavendish-row.
In consequence of the success attending the representations of Hamilton's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest evinced by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic work of art, it having been visited during its exhibition in this city by several gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and who expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the proprietors beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice.
Splendid view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.
At a quarter past Eight o'clock
Every Evening.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED AT HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Member and Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Park-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—2 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 to 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by Dr. Palmer), Five Shillings, (Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Visits by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

RATHGAR ROAD CHAPEL.—A TEA MEETING will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 6th, in aid of the funds for the Baptist Church, now in course of erection in Grosvenor-road, Rathmines. The Rev. J. D. Smith, of Kingstown, Rev. J. J. Black, Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Rev. Mr. Shakespeare, and other Ministers and Friends, are expected to address the Meeting.
Tickets—Sixpence each—may be obtained of Messrs. Bowan & Co., Booksellers, Stephen's-Green; Mr. Carson, Bookseller, Grafton-street, and Mr. Cherry, 40, Upper Sackville-street. To commence at half-past Six o'clock.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE,
OR PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1836.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Half-Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY Evening, 8th March, in consequence of alterations in the Rotundo.
TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Tickets One shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.
The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.

B. Gibson, Clk.	Hon.
J. H. Monahan, Clk.	Secretaries.

The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office, 9 Upper Sackville-street.

THE SOUTH DUBLIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held its usual meeting on the 1st instant, being the first Thursday in the month, at No. 7, CANNON-STREET (TEMPERANCE ROOMS), James Hamilton, Esq., in the chair.
Meeting addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Forde; after which, several persons became members.
This Society holds its meetings in a locality which is the poorest portion of our city, and, consequently, comparatively unknown to many benevolent citizens, who would be anxious to effect the reformation of that neighbourhood of squalid poverty and wretchedness, brought on by intemperance. The society would therefore earnestly request increased liberality, and personal visitation from the Friends of Temperance and Morality to a large interesting class of poor Householders in that neighbourhood.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF LIMERICK, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, On next FRIDAY Evening, March the 9th. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets—Sixpence each—can be had at Messrs. Robertson's, 3, Grafton-street; Carson's, 51, Grafton-street; Herbert's, 117, Grafton-street; Bewan and Co., 132, Stephen's-green (west).

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE—METROPOLITAN HALL
On SATURDAY Evening next, at half-past Seven o'clock. Admission—One Shilling below stairs, Sixpence above.
R. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The First of the COURSE OF LECTURES in connection with this Society will be delivered by the REV. S. G. MORISSON, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, On TO-MORROW (Tuesday) Evening at Eight o'clock, JOHN FITZHENRY TOWNSEND, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair. Subject of the Lecture: "THE APOSTLES' CREED A SUMMARY OF TRUTH AND A CENTRE OF UNITY."
Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, One Shilling; Single Ticket, Threepence each. To be had at the Metropolitan Hall.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, March 5, 1860, at half-past SEVEN o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. Matthew Tract.
Subject—"Is there a Whole Man in each Drop of the Consecrated Cup?"
1. "If any one shall deny that, in the venerable sacrament of the Eucharist, the whole Christ is contained under each species, and under every part of each species, when separated; let him be *anathema*."—Council of Trent, sess. xiii. can. iii.
2. Does Dr. Forrest believe that there is a whole man—head, hands, feet, body, bones, and nerves—in each drop of the consecrated wine?
3. Whether is it by consecration or separation that the body of Christ is contained in each drop of the consecrated chalice?
4. If by the former, how many bodies of Christ is in a pint of consecrated wine?
5. If by the latter, may not any animal multiply thousands of Christs by selling the consecrated chalice?
6. Is the whole of Christ's blood frozen in Russia and warm in Egypt at the same time?
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

60,000 Lives lost Annually!
£45,000 wasted Annually!
A MEETING of the Coombe Branch of the BAND of HOPE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held (D.V.) in Skinner's-alley Schoolhouse, on Monday Evening, March 5, 1860. Chair to be taken at half-past Seven o'clock.
"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness." Habakkuk, ii. 15.
Rule—Never take the First Glass.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Henderson, of Omagh, in the County of Tyrone, Merchant, has, by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1860, and made, or expressed to be made, between the said William Henderson, of the first part, Neptune Blood, of No. 5, Lower Ormond-quay, in the City of Dublin, Merchant, trustee for himself and the rest of the creditors of the said William Henderson, of the second part, and the several other persons whose names and seals are set forth in the schedule thereunder written, of the third part, assigned unto the said Neptune Blood, all his the said William Henderson's Estate and Effects in trust, for the equal benefit of such of the creditors of the said William Henderson as should execute the said Indenture within three months from the date hereof. The said Deed of Assignment was duly executed by the said William Henderson, on the 25th day of February, 1860, in the presence of, and attested by, Alexander C. Buchanan, of Omagh, and 11, Suffolk-street, Dublin, Solicitor, and Robert Arnald, of Omagh, Law Clerk.
The Deed now lies for the signature of the Creditors at the office of the undersigned.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1860.
ALEXANDER C. BUCHANAN, Solicitor for the Trustee, 11, Suffolk-street, Dublin.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES.
STEWARDS:
John Eanis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Grehan, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq., 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.
CLOSING STAKES.
The Glynwood Cup, entries March 19. Garrycastle Handicap, entries March 19; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptance March 19—Mr. Hunter. Selling Race, entries March 10—Mr. Hunter. Railway Plate, entries March 27, at the Stand-house, at Five o'clock—Mr. Hunter. Athlone Handicap Stakes, entries March 10; weights published March 14, at Dycer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Consolation Stakes, entries on the course—Mr. Hunter.
No entry will be received unless the entrance and bookage are paid at the same time. Bookage fee, 5s.
MARCH 27.
The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p p and 50 sovs added, 1 sov entrance. About three miles over the Garrycastle Steeplechase Course. For all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Longworth's Hounds, four times during the season, previous to the day of entry. Weight for age and conditions as per bills. Gentlemen riders. Horses to take their age from 1st May; to close and name with R. J. Hunter, as above.
Garrycastle Handicap, 5 sovs; 3 ft in case of acceptance, £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Garrycastle Course. Each person to pay 2 sovs, at time of naming, to go to the Fund. Winner to pay 8 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.
Consolation Stakes of 2 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; £30 added; for all the beaten horses of the meeting, carrying 10st 7lb. Second horse to receive £5. About mile and a half heats.
For Rules see printed bills

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING.
Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick.
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
In prizes of
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick,
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 28th Feb., 1860.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Committee of the Adelaide Hospital having been unable to secure the Round-room at the Rotunda for the 1st and 2nd March, as originally intended, request their friends to take notice that their Bazaar will be held on the 8th and 9th March instead. Persons having work are, therefore, most particularly requested to send it in without further delay to any of the undermentioned ladies:—
LADY PATRONESSES:

The Marchioness of Downshire	The Viscountess Dungannon
The Countess of Roden	The Viscountess Gough
The Countess of Mayo	Lady Castlemaine
The Countess of Clancarty	Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock
The Countess of Desart	Mrs Napier
The Countess of Cavan	Mrs Flood
The Countess of Caledon	

LADIES WHO HAVE CONSENTED TO RECEIVE WORK:

Mrs Gayer, Upper Mount-street	Mrs Richardson, 9, North Frederick-street
Mrs Hudson, 2, Merrion-square, North	Mrs Thomas Greene, 3, Hatch-street
Mrs George W Maunsell, 10, Merrion-square, South	Miss Barton, 14, Upper Pembroke-street
Mrs Greene, 49, Stephen's-green	Mrs Robert Manders, Landscape, Dundrum
Mrs Henry Dix, 9, Upper Gardiner-street	Miss Crozier, Seafield, Donnybrook-road
The Misses Thwaites, Upper Sackville-street	Miss Plunket, Baron-hill, Dalkey
Mrs Arthur Bushe, Fitzwilliam-square	Mrs Hackett, Melville, Blackrock
Miss Forster, 4, Fitzwilliam-place	Mrs Ryan, 4, Waterloo-terrace
Miss Macarthy, Pembroke-place	

The objects for the attainment of which the Adelaide Hospital has been founded are now well known, and do not need repetition here. But it may be well to state that it now has accommodation for One Hundred Patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland, and has since its opening in October, 1858, afforded relief within its walls to 1,080, exclusive of the number who have been attended at the Dispensary.
The Committee know that it will be asked, why should a Bazaar be resorted to for the support of an institution which is so highly appreciated, and has been so liberally supported by the Protestant public? and they are anxious, therefore, to state the Bazaar is a special effort to meet a peculiar emergency; and they have been induced to resort to this means in order that the regular income of the Hospital may not be interfered with, or the Institution burdened with a debt from its commencement. For in furnishing the Hospital, which has been completed in order to meet the urgent demands made upon it by the poor Protestants of Ireland, expenses, not easily foreseen at the outset, were unavoidably incurred; and it is to clear the Hospital from a debt thus contracted that this Bazaar is proposed. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the ladies of Ireland, from whom already the most valuable assistance and cordial sympathy has been received, will lend their aid to ensure the success of this special effort, by means of which many who might not otherwise be able to assist this most useful charity will, it is believed, have an opportunity of doing so.
The Ladies' Committee take the liberty of subjoining a List of the different kinds of articles they would recommend to be sent to the Bazaar, and for Donations of which, as for all other Contributions, they will feel much obliged:—
1. Clothes for the Poor.
2. Toys, and Articles of Children's Clothing.
3. Flowers, either in Pots or made up into Bouquets.
4. Stereoscopic Slides or Photographs.
As the Bazaar has been fixed for the First Week in March, the Committee particularly request that all Articles may be sent in on or before the 27th of February next.

Insurances.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.

Funds Invested	..	..	..	£348,000
Annual Income	..	..	..	216,000
Claims Paid	..	..	..	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.
The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next.
Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided.
The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.
The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next.
EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.
(By Order of the Board)
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun.,
Secretary for Ireland.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

EXPENSE OF LIFE ASSURANCE MUCH DIMINISHED
BY THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
ANNUAL INCOME (1859) £181,078.
ALLOCATIONS OF PROFIT.
Illustrations
of the Results in Reducing the Expense of Assurance.
A YEARLY ALLOCATION of PROFITS is made to all Policy-holders of five years' Membership at the preceding Annual Balance, and applied so as to reduce the present outlay for the Policies.
A POLICY-HOLDER of £1,000, who entered at Age 60, receives this Year from the Profits £24 10s. 3d. (viz., 7s. 6d. per £1 of his Premium.) If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts from Profits amount, with interest, to no less than £209.
If he have participated only since 1850, he have received £304.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £135.
A POLICY-HOLDER of £1,000, who entered at Age 50, receives this Year from Profits £27 13s. 2d. (7s. 6d. per £1). If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts amount, with interest, to £239.
If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £206.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £91.
THESE ALLOCATIONS from the Profits on Policies not sums payable only at death (as in most other offices); but the Policy-holder has really *enjoyed them during his own life*; for he has been called on to pay just so much less than the Annual Premium.
POLICIES OF £500 or upwards may be effected by payment only of one-half the first six years' premiums, with interest on the remaining half.
☞ *THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE.*
One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 40, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT:
DUBLIN: Mr. MATTHEW MORRISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. MACPHERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., Laurence Pountney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hurst House, near Henley-on-Thames.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 13, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
F. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN B. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable to Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unfortunate difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 20 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium Assurance for Life would secure at Age 20, namely, about £160, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

Medical.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.
W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, M.D., and L.A.C., London (son of Dr. Edwd. Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern.
From its sheltered situation and favorable nature of its soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.
"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-Six Stamps.
"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—*Warder.*
Dr. Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

COTTAGE PIANOS FOR SALE.
A few specimens of the most elegant Instruments just imported may be seen at the London Pianoforte Warerooms, 94, Great Brunswick-street.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
(Formerly Manager to Messrs. WILLIAM FRY and Co.,)
Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in
BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN,
ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GEMPS, TASSELS, &c.
J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS,
Purchased during the past week, free of duty.
TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS.
OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

SOME TRADERS assert in their Advertisements that they do not, like others of their class, resort to the low system of puffing, whilst, at the same time, like a whale in distress, they puff away and belie themselves.
M'MAHON and CO. Advertise to let the public know that they have opened a new concern, at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Ties, Gloves, and every article in the Outfitting line, extremely cheap.
4, D'OLIER-STREET, is near to Carlisle Bridge, where those who will kindly call shall not be disappointed.
N.B.—A portion of Mrs. Harrick's prime stock still remains unsold, at 40 per cent. under cost.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL,
40, DAWSON-STREET,
Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and make other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire Stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month.
The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An In

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Money continues without much change in value, bu any alteration is towards stringency, and the remarks which we made last week might be well re-inserted by us here, as showing that we continue to entertain the same views then expressed in them; we are further strengthened by the publication of the January trade returns in detail, totals of which we have already given; they show to what a great extent we may expect activity in trade by the arrangements of the Commercial Treaty with France, our exports being not, at present, by any means equal to what we might naturally expect in our trading intercourse with such a large and contiguous country. At present, money is quiet, and the same rates continue as last week for bills—the demand being somewhat active during the last few days, as is usual at the commencement of a month. On the Stock Exchange money has scarcely being so easy, and it is in some measure due to the nature of the Stock settlement.

Funds have continued dull all the week. We thought there would be an uneasy feeling engendered by the debate on the Reform Bill, but that has nothing to do with the present cause, which is altogether one which could not have been possibly foreseen, and we are not at all surprised that the effect has been a downward one the Emperor's Speech portending no good. As we stated in our daily report, it is in Paris that the true meaning can be attached to the significant expressions of the Emperor, and if the movements on the Bourse indicate a feeling, involving chances of complication with the Powers of Europe, what ought to be the effect on the other Exchanges? It is not for us in this place to enter into any of the political questions involved in the policy enunciated by Napoleon, but, as our commercial relations with France are so intimately interwoven with our political ones, we must feel that any political differences may now unhinge all past arrangements. The conduct of the Emperor, and his professions of peace, have always been regarded in England with suspicion, and his last essay bears only one construction, that he is bent on increasing French territory, not in other continents or in colonial possessions, but in Europe, by consolidating his dominions, and increasing the influence of France in the councils of Europe. To annex Savoy to France will simply be an act of aggression, and if England feels it her duty to resist it, a course may be adopted not serviceable to our interests, and a feeling engendered not likely to improve the tone of our public securities.

The Bank of England returns do not afford any scope for observations; the increase in bullion is very slight, being only £18,000, but even this addition has a set off by a decrease in the reserve of £60,000. The imports of specie have been about one quarter of a million, all of which has been taken for the Continent. By the return given above it will be found that the bank has not been affected by those arrivals or withdrawals, and it is expected that the amount to leave for China by the next steamer will be less than usual.

As we stated, during the week, Funds in this market were dull, and business limited. In Shares, however, some considerable dealings were effected. Banking Shares, and some of the Railway Stocks were especially steady. In to-day's market there was very little change from yesterday, or previous days, in either Stocks or Shares. Funds were without much alteration in value, but weak. No Railway Debentures were dealt in; City Debentures were done at 89¾, the previous price. Bank of Ireland Stock was again done at 241½, the highest it has yet reached. Nationals were done at one-eighth reduction, but buyers; Royals and Hibernians being still in demand. Atlantic Steam Shares have partially recovered the late reduction, and have advanced to 3½, being a rise of 5s. City of Dublin Shares were steady at the last price, 89. Ship Builders were steady at 51½, which is an advance of 5s. Buyers, also, of the Redeemables and of Dublin and Glasgow, but sellers of Dundalk Steam—these shares have fallen much of late, and are still weak. Very little change in Mining Shares. Connorres steady, at a fractional advance. Buyers of General Mines at £4, not quoted. Also, buyers of Mining Company of Ireland at the price. In Miscellaneous Shares there has been no change; there are still buyers of Alliance Gas, Grand Canals and Patriotic Insurance at the previous prices.

Railway Shares were generally steady to-day; Buyers of Ballymenas at the last price, which was an advanced one; also rather buyers of Bandons; rather sellers of Cork and Passage; also sellers of Belfast Junctions, and Limericks; Kingstown Stock, and Dublin and Drogheda are inquired for; Dublin and Wicklows rather sellers at the price; buyers of Great Southern and Western Stock at 113; also buyers of Killarney Junctions, which must, of course, participate in every rise in Great Southern Stock; Irish South-Easterns steady at the price, as are also Midlands and Midland halvs; the only quotations in Preference Shares were, in Cork and Bandons 5½ per cent. at par, and in Great Southern and Western at £4 per cent. at £3 discount; both Stocks were steady at the prices, and Waterford and Limerick £6 per cents. were inquired for.

The new scheme for railway communication in West Cork is now fully before the public, and, if carried out as it ought to be, there is but little doubt but that the speculation will be in every way successful. Unless with those, however, directly interested. It is not an easy thing to get parties to subscribe to new undertakings, because the money so invested will not be productive all at once, and it is generally found that, after being placed on the market for some time, a depreciation is likely to occur in value on every announcement of a call. This is the view entertained; but, if carried out, it would annihilate every scheme of the kind no matter how good. The Cork and Bandon shareholders have a decidedly great interest in subscribing actively for the shares, as our impression is that the extensions westward of Bandon will enable the Cork and Bandon Directors to pay on the stock a good dividend, as, without the benefits which such extension will surely afford, all the Preference interest can now be paid. We are glad to see some of the Cork and Bandon directors on the direction of the new company, as also that Mr. Connell is the secretary.

The meeting of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company was held the week. It is unnecessary to allude to the report, and the statements of accounts, which have been already given to our readers and commented on. It must have been felt that about them there was little discussion necessary, as the entire time of the meeting was taken up—and we think to a greater extent than was exactly warranted by the discussion on the personal portion of a pamphlet lately published by Sir John Macneill, the eminent engineer, on the subject of the Boyne Bridge and its present condition; a matter not alone for the deep consideration of the shareholders and directors of the company especially, son whom the responsibility will in a great measure rest, but also for the public at large, and, we might almost add, one for Government interference.

We have read the pamphlet in question, and we must say that the first part—or that which is personal with Mr. Barton, the company's engineer—should have been altogether dismissed the attention of the meeting, as having no reference whatever to the question at issue; but we must say that, even making allowance for professional jealousy, and for the natural feeling, which Sir John Macneill, or any other person similarly situated, would entertain, at supposing himself robbed of his fair fame in connection with an invention distinctively his own. Sir John's denunciation of Mr. Barton was not only strong, but coarse and violent. His dispute with the directors is of a different nature, and, while he has not, as it seems to us, written a word personally offensive to any of them, he seems to have well maintained his ground as having been treated harshly. The question is narrowed to this, that, without doubt, no man is at this moment more capable of protecting the Boyne Bridge, and, consequently, the public and the shareholders' interests, that Sir John Macneill, from his intimate knowledge of the whole structure—his reputation also resting on his successful accomplishment of the trust. He sent in a report, stating what should be done to protect the bridge; with this report Mr. Barton's opinions were at variance, and the directors ask what could they do but leave the matter altogether in the hands of a third party? They have, therefore, determined on unreservedly carrying out the advice of Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent English engineer. The only question, therefore, to be decided is, whether the Directors had as good a right or not to follow unreservedly the advice of that engineer on whose plan the bridge was originally constructed, and who stakes his professional character to maintain it in its original integrity and strength. In the direction, however, the proprietary have always, and with every reason, reposed the greatest confidence. No railway in Ireland is better or more economically managed, and while we express our views merely from the published statements, we feel certain that no body of gentlemen are more alive to the protection of the interests confided to them than the directors of the Belfast Junction Company.

At the last meeting of the Waterford and Limerick Company it was found that a statement, made by the Directors of the Great Southern Company and one made by Mr. Connolly, the late chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Company, and some of his co-directors, on the same subject, seemed to be at direct variance, and accordingly the solicitors of the great Southern Company published the authority on which they acted. It now appears, by their own statement, that the authority which was given by Mr. Connolly was to lodge the *necessary notices* in the papers, which the Great Southern Company considered as their authority to lodge the *Bill*; hence the discrepancy.

At the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway meeting, which was held during the week, nothing worthy of particular comment took place; the discussion had chief reference to the necessity of Sunday trains, or otherwise. The directors stated that they had heretofore objected to Sunday trains, not on religious grounds, but from a belief that they would not pay. The company intend proceeding immediately with the formation of the branch to Cavan.

The following is the usual return of the exports of porter, extracted from the Dublin Bill of Entry, between the 25th ult and the 2nd instant both inclusive:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ...	388	148	852	—
Manders & Co. ...	171	157	2006	—
Findlater & Co. ...	180	76	274	—
Darcy & Son, ...	100	131	668	160
Watkins & Co., ...	117	104	1191	59
Sweetman & Co. ...	76	15	75	—
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	50	15	55	—
Brenan, Price, & Co.	17	5	20	6

	Feb. 25th		March 3rd
Consols	94¾	...	94¼
New Three per Cents. ...	93¾ 93	...	93¾
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena ...	43	...	43½
Cork and Bandon ...	15½	...	15
Cork and Passage ...	11½	...	11½
Belfast Junction ...	46½	...	45½xd
Dublin and Drogheda ...	77½	...	76xd
Dublin and Kingstown ...	200	...	200
Dublin and Wicklow ...	5¾	...	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	14½	...	14½
Great Southern and Western	112½	...	113
Irish South Eastern ...	7¾	...	7½
Midland Great Western ...	53½	...	55½
Waterford and Limerick...	26½	...	25
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland ...	239½	...	241½
Hibernian	34½	...	34½
National	61½	...	61½
Royal	23½	...	23½
STEAM.			
Atlantic	4	...	3½
British and Irish ...	40½	...	40½
City of Dublin ...	89	...	89
Steam ship Building Co....	51½	...	51½
Dundalk	11	...	10¾
MINES.			
Carysfort	10s 6d	...	10s 6d
Connorres	15s 0d	...	20s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	...	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland ...	15½	...	14
Wicklow Copper ...	55½	...	55½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas	3½	...	9½
Grand Canal	47½	...	46¾xd
National Insurance ...	35	...	35
Patriotic Insurance ...	5¾	...	5¾

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	95½ 95
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	95½
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¾ ⅜
Account	...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	95½ 95
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¾ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes.	...	...	95¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonians, 94 3½ 4½; Eastern Counties, 65¾ ¼; Great Northern 108¾ 9 8½; Great Northern A, 102; Great Western of Canada, New, 84¾ ¼; Lancashire and York-shire, 98½; London and North Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; Midland Stock, 109½; South Eastern, 89¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ ¾; York and North Midland, 76⅞ 8½; Turkish, old, 79½; New, 62¼ or ¾. Consols opened at 94¾ ¾, and declined to 94¼ ⅜, at which price they are now steady with little or nothing doing. Indian Loan, 103⅝ 4½. Shares particularly inactive, and prices declined about ¼ per cent. Canadian steady. French inactive.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 93⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ½; Eastern Counties, 54¾ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 108 to ½; Great Northern A, 101½ ½; Great Western, 68½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12 5-16 7-16; Grand Trunk, 84 ¾; Great Southern and Western, 111-18; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½ ¾; London and North Western, 97½ ¾; Midland, 108¾ 9½; North British, 61½ ¾; South Eastern, 89¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92 to ½; York and North Midland, 76 to ½. Consols closed flat at 94½ ⅜, rather sellers. Shares dull and inactive, closing very weak at about above rates. Eastern Counties very flat market.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—Funds remain flat, and a decline of ¼ per cent. is quoted. Money is in more demand in the Stock Exchange. In Share market tendency of prices still drooping.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The effect on the Stock Market of the French Emperor's speech was not satisfactory this morning, but prices showed no increase of flatness until a later hour, when a decline of one-eighth took place. Some heavy loans were withdrawn from the Stock Exchange to-day, and caused a considerable pressure for money. The rate for advances on Government Securities were from 2½ to 4 per cent., and some applications were made to the Bank on those terms. In Discount Market there was also an increased inquiry in preparation for to-morrow, when the bills of the 4th will fall due. The final prices of most of the leading British Railway Stocks show a decline varying from one-eighth to one-half per cent. The aggregate railway traffic receipts for the United Kingdom for week ending February 25th shows an increase of £17,115 over last year. The produce markets during the week have shown continued inaction, the supplies being very limited, and imports moderate. Many vessels will, however, shortly arrive from change of wind.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were unfavourably affected by the Speech of the Emperor Napoleon. His Majesty's pacific tone is held not to make amends for the very unsatisfactory announcement respecting Savoy and Italy. The prospect of a continuance of the present depression has caused a further decline of ¼ to ½ per cent. in Consols. The demand for money to-day was brisker in preparation for to-morrow. No bullion was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation The foreign Exchanges this afternoon were dull at former rates.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 8th March	94¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¾ ⅜
Ditto for new Account, 8th March ...	93¾ ⅜
Ditto for new Account, 9th April ...	93¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid, ...	241½
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61½
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	3½
City of Dublin, £100 paid	89
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	51½
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited ...	20s
Mining Co. of Ireland, £7 paid	14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas ...	9½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5¾ ⅜
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	7 7½
Killarney Junction £12 paid, account, ...	12½
Midland Great Western, ...	53½
Ditto halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual ...	6½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94¼	94¼ 94	94¼ ½	——	94	——
Ditto for account.....	——	94¼	94¼ ¼ ⅜	——	——	94¼
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	——	——	——	——	——	——
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¾ ½	93¾	93¾ ½	93¾ ½	93¾	93¾ ⅜
Ditto for account.....	93¾	93¾ ½	93¾ ½	94¼	93¾	93¾ ⅜
Bank Stock.....	——	——	——	——	——	——

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, MARCH 5TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Trovatore."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Othello the Moor of Venice;" "Milliners' Holiday;" to conclude with "I would Puzzle a Conjurer."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 5.
Morning Tide, 9-16. Evening Tide, 9-41.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 25, amounted to 52,399 copies, making an average of 8,733 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., March 6.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 7.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S)	One p.m., March 8.
Constantinople	Six p.m., March 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 9.
America (Boston and Newfoundland (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.) ...	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S). ...	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (Ll) ...	One p.m., March 16.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S)	
America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.) ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Tins.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.

Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.

Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.

We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

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12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
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70, GRAFTON-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

SHOOTING OR LOUNGE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE,
£3 3s.,
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA,
Thoroughly shrunk.
KENNY and OWENS,
Merchant Tailors,
54, DAME-STREET.
(Successors to John Lee.)

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 5.

THE Irish Reform Bill has been received in this country with the sullen silence of disappointment. That distinguished "Irishman," the Irish Secretary, has not responded to the dictation of that great meeting which, under the auspices of an impartial Lord Mayor, demanded a five-pound rating franchise, the abolition of the freemen, and the protection of the ballot. Yet Mr. Cardwell, no doubt, will be commended, for has he not given his disinterested aid to the Corporation Water Works? The bill, however, bears evident marks of being the joint production of a Cabinet formed of discordant elements. In the clause which lowers the amount of the franchise, we can trace the hands of Mr. Milner Gibson, and those outsiders who possess only a roving commission, Messrs. Bright and Cobden. The absence of any disfranchising clause, and the preservation of minute constituencies, are due to the grateful remembrances of the members for Stroud and Tiverton, who found refuge in nomination boroughs, when "they had offended great constituencies." The removal of disqualifications from Irish Peers is, probably, the work of Lord Palmerston himself, who sits for an English borough, though an Irish Peer. The Bill bears marks of haste, and suggests an idea that it is not the Bill which Lord John Russell had ready to be laid on the table, when he assailed the Derby Ministry. The ominous speech of the French Emperor reached Lord John early in the afternoon of Thursday, and probably caused a more extensive programme to be clipped and mutilated. In the present threatening position of foreign affairs, and when Louis Napoleon so suddenly threw overboard the English scheme for the settlement of Italy, no wholesale measure of Reform likely to produce serious opposition in the House could be brought forward by a Cabinet whose characteristic is the desire of place.

As it at present stands, the bill substitutes a qualification of £10 instead of £12 for Irish counties; and of £6 instead of £8 for Irish boroughs. These clauses will add at once 40,126 voters to the county constituencies, and 30,000 to the boroughs. In counties where the Whig and Conservative influences are nearly balanced, a preponderance is intended to be given to the latter, but, like all unsound and interested expedients, they tend to defeat the very object for which they were introduced. By these two clauses the franchise is given to 70,000 of the poorest class, which is entirely under the control of the priesthood. They create so much material force for the benefit of the Ultramontane party. Nearly 5,000 for instance, will, be added to the constituency of the county of Cork, and will render the election of an Ultramontane candidate hereafter a matter of certainty.

As Lord John preserved the rights of Freemen in England, he could not, without shameful inconsistency, abolish them in Ireland. On the other hand, reducing the franchise throughout the Imperial dominions to our own level, he could not overwhelm them by fixing upon a four or five pound franchise. The number of voters to be added to the roll in this city is estimated at 960. As the majority for the Conservative candidates at the last election was but 280, it is plain that, if the Conservatives would retain the integrity of the "Dublin Six," they must exhibit more energy, not only at the registries, but during the elections. At one moment of the late election the Whig Radical party had an absolute majority, although the Conservative element largely preponderated in the electoral lists. Were it not for the activity and exertions of a few individuals, the victory would have been lost to the Conservatives. Henceforth, if we would not hand over the representation of the City to the Radicals, every Conservative must feel a personal interest, not only in securing the legal registry of his own claim to the franchise, but in taking an active part while the polling is proceeding.

The Radicals are admirably organised, and, to a man, record their votes; but the members of the Conservative party leave the whole weight of an election to the unremunerated exertions of a few individuals. Unless every Conservative is determined to take a personal interest in protecting the representation of the City, the nominees of the priesthood will carry the next election without difficulty.

The Freedom of the City will, henceforth, only be conferred, as in England, by birth or servitude; it can no longer be obtained by intermarriage with a freeman's daughter. The effect of this clause will not be immediately perceptible, but in ten or twenty years it will materially diminish the number of freemen voters. It remains, then, that all who are entitled, by marriage, to the freedom of the city now should enrol their claims at once; and, for the future, every man who is entitled to the franchise by birth or servitude should take out his freedom when he becomes of age. The expense, we believe, is only 18 shillings, a trifle in comparison with the privilege of a vote for life.

By Mr. Disraeli's Bill, 120,000 votes would have been added to the Irish roll; by Lord John Russell's there will be but 70,000. Mr. Disraeli transferred the representation of several small constituencies to larger and more flourishing localities. Lord John Russell maintains all the small boroughs intact. Instead of gaining, the people have actually lost by the change of Ministry, and the silence of those who so loudly assailed Lord Derby's measures last year is a demonstration of their insincerity in the cause of true Reform. The corruption of St. Albans gives two additional members to Ireland; but even here the tergiversation and incompetence of the Whig Cabinet are manifest. If St. Albans and Sudbury are disfranchised for corruption, why are not Gloucester and Wakefield? Are these to be preserved because the chief corruptionist in the one was a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and in the other a brother-in-law of Mr. Bright? We have towns in Ireland already of great extent, and rapidly rising, which should be represented. It is only necessary to mention the names of Ballinasloe, Ballymena, Ballina, or Kingstown. These four places might each have had a representative had justice been done in the case of Gloucester or Wakefield. One member is to be given to Dublin, which virtually has four members already, for the representatives of the University have ever deemed it a part of their functions to protect the interests of the city; while the rich and populous districts of Kingstown, Dalkey, and Rathmines are unrepresented. Mr. Cardwell cannot be expected to know much of Ireland, but he landed, we presume, at Kingstown, and must have been aware of the wealth and importance of that flourishing locality. Kingstown, Dalkey, Rathmines, and Rathgar, ought to be formed into an electoral district, and the member now consigned to Dublin should be given to it Even in the allocation of two seats, Mr. Cardwell shows his complete ignorance both of the existing electoral divisions of Cork and of the necessities of Dublin. Until corrected by Mr. Whiteside, he did not know there was such a district as the West Riding of Cork; and, though living within half an hour's drive of Kingstown, he ignored the existence there of an unrivalled harbour, of a splendid town and a wealthy and flourishing community. Had a single Irishman been tolerated in the Cabinet, such errors, at least, would have been impossible.

ANOTHER sad instance of the danger of Channel navigation has just occurred. A few weeks ago we were all horrified by the intelligence that the Royal Charter, with over 300 souls on board, had been dashed to pieces on the rockbound coast of Anglesey. And now—just as the impression of that sad and solemn event is beginning to wear away from our minds—we are again called upon to shudder at the melancholy wreck of the Nimrod. As she was steaming from Liverpool to Cork, the violence of last week's gale drove her ashore near Milford Haven. Not a soul was saved. The last that was seen of her was, when the City of Paris steamer, most unaccountably, parted from her. It is said—with what truth we know not—that the engines of the Nimrod became entirely useless; and that, as she was drifting about almost completely at the mercy of the gale, she was hailed by the City of Paris, whose captain was offered £100 to tow her into Milford Haven. As far as we can learn there was a dispute between the two captains as to the amount to be paid for this service. It seems that the terms offered not being accepted, the City of Paris abandoned the Nimrod, which shortly afterwards drifted on shore, and broke up. It is strange, indeed, that none of her passengers were transferred to the City of Paris. Whether this took place in consequence of the Nimrod's passengers being content to remain on board their disabled vessel—a thing not probable—or whether it was the result of a refusal on the part of the captain of the other steamer to receive them on board his ship, we know not: time only can tell. At all events, the whole transaction calls for the strictest investigation, and, should the report prove true, we trust that steps will be taken by the proper authorities to punish those who so barbarously left a disabled vessel to her fate.

Is not this another item added to the long black list of casualties in the Channel navigation? And does it not bring home to us, with fresh force, the great importance of avoiding its dangers as much as possible? We are glad to perceive that the Galway line to America is prospering so well, and that the public is at last beginning to see the superior advantages which are thus offered to them. There is no need of recapitulating the arguments which we formerly advanced in favour of this scheme. Their force is now beginning to be felt. The saving of time; the avoidance by the Irish emigrant of the journey to Liverpool, and its increased expense; the augmented traffic in our country and metropolis—all these are facts which are are each day becoming more important to us. This line will be, moreover, further aided by the increased and more rapid communication with England which will shortly take place. The first of the new steamers which are to ply between Kingstown and Holyhead was launched the other day, and the bond of union will soon be drawn closer between the two countries. The true prosperity of one is indissolubly bound up with that of the other; and the more Ireland prospers, the more will England, of which she is the right hand, flourish also. The builders of these new vessels are, we are glad to see, providing against the dangers of the Irish Channel. While their speed will average 20 miles an hour, they will be built so strongly as to obviate, in a great measure, any danger arising from collision or any other mishap. For this purpose each vessel is divided into ten watertight compartments, of enormous strength, so that even should one or two of them be crushed in, the vessel will be still perfectly manageable. A new plan of protecting the engines and boilers has also been adopted, so as to render any injury to the machinery almost impossible. In the opinion of Mr. Laird, the eminent ship-builder, they will "thus be safer than "any other ships which cross the Channel." We have, as yet, been fortunate in having no accidents connected with our Kingstown and Holyhead Packet Line; and it is fully expected that, when these new steamers are placed upon the station, the chances of casualties will be greatly lessened.

ERRATUM.

By an error in the telegraph on Saturday morning, Lord John Russell was made to state, "that as far as he knew *the* Treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia." Whereas, what his lordship said was, "That as far as he knew *no* Treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia."

The *Times* on the Debate on Italian Affairs in the House of Commons on Friday night:—

The House of Commons has been roused from a languor which neither Commercial nor Parliamentary Reform can wholly dispel by a brisk passage of arms on the annexation of Savoy. It is in reason that this should prove the master topic of the three, for when you have made the best bargain you can for the sale of your wares, and the choice of your representatives, you may find yourself, after all, annexed by a foreign Power. It is evidently dawning upon the intelligence of the House that there is a proportion in these affairs, and that, as the greater includes the less, and the part cannot be greater than the whole, so the British Parliament may possibly find itself patching miserable details while stronger minds are deciding the great interests of the world. Both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were called on last night to say something about the state of Italian affairs, and the former spoke as a man who suffered a severe inward struggle between what was due to his own convictions and respect for a great ally. Lord John Russell thought annexation wrong; he regretted that France had spontaneously put herself into what she declared to be a position so disadvantageous as to require another act equally violent and gratuitous. As there was no necessity for what had been done, so it created no new necessity. France, in his opinion, was wrong; but that did not impose upon us the duty of setting her right except by remonstrance. She might err as others erred, and there it must end. Lord John was unable to say positively, though he would have been glad to say positively, whether France meant to refer the proposed annexation to the Great Powers of Europe and wait the result, or simply to explain her own motives and then take her own measures. Nothing could be more different than the two courses, and Lord John hoped that France would not proceed to annex Savoy if the Powers of Europe were very strong against it. At all events, the matter would be discussed. The Foreign Secretary had to make these remarks on the text of the Emperor's Speech published in this journal, being otherwise without a line on the subject from the French Government or the British representative. A telegram had arrived, but the newspaper was the document he spoke from, and it transpired that on the declared intention of the Emperor of the French to take Savoy, the British Government is behind the British press, and knows no more than its readers. Under these circumstances Lord John Russell's hopes might be sanguine, and his interpretations favourable, but they have not the political importance or the diplomatic character that might have been expected.

As the whole matter is now in open court, and one man may speak with as much weight as another, it was no assumption of Ministerial responsibility in Mr. Bright when he undertook to reply to Sir R. Peel. To the substance of that reply we may, however, demur. Sir Robert had asked a serious question touching a singular variety of phrase in the Imperial text. Does the Emperor profess to claim back and recover possession of Savoy, or to take her as the only means of repairing a bad position incurred by a meritorious war? There is here a confusion of ideas and a playing with words not uncommon to those who act with decision and hold the word the slave of the deed. Mr. Bright, however, did not think it important to measure words, or reply at all to the point. It was enough for him that Sir Robert Peel had made remarks that might be disagreeable to the Emperor, and might possibly involve England in a costly war. He saw no occasion for Englishmen to concern themselves at all about the proceedings of France or the fate of Savoy. Ours was not the Parliament of France, or the Parliament of Savoy, or the Parliament of Europe, but the Parliament of England. Unless it could be proved to be our interest to interfere, it was best to hold our tongues. Certainly—and here was a homage to moral principle that may almost be considered a weakness in such a quarter—it might be as well that people should remain content with what they had, and let others alone. But, seeing there are people who are not always content with their own, and are occasionally casting a look over the fence, then Mr. Bright holds that we had better not attempt to cure one evil by another, by interfering between the fascinated admirer and the object of his gaze. We agree too much with Mr. Bright to be in a condition to censure the substance of this remark; but we cannot share his joyous emancipation from the shackles of right feeling and the bondage of well doing. It is enough to know that England would interfere in such a cause either to very little purpose or with very disastrous results. But we cannot sing a *Te Deum* on the successes of ambition and the fate that makes us passive spectators. Mr. Bright became jubilant, and even boisterous in his mirth, upon the helplessness of England, and the common sense aspects of the Savoy transaction. Of course, the Emperor of the French was under no special obligation to care much for treaties, or settlements, or boundaries, or family rights. As for Savoy, in the event of annexation, it would instantly become a suburb of Lyons. Its soil, as well as its labour, would be worth twice as much as now, and Mr. Bright would not give much for the loyalty of a man who found himself in a position to bring both his Sovereign and his estate to a better market than he ever expected. The valleys of the Alps would soon ring with the spindle and rattle with the loom, and garden stuff go up every morning by the Lyons and Chambery line. This is an affair, says Mr. Bright, between master and man, and if the men of Savoy find a better paymaster than Victor Emmanuel, they are wise to transfer their services; and it is no business of ours to interfere, even if Victor Emmanuel should take it to heart, and there are a few sulky dissentients among the Savoyards themselves.

If anything could enhance the pleasure of

HAMILTON'S DIORAMA.

This diorama is at present being exhibited nightly at the Rotunde. It embraces several beautiful views of scenery in Italy, France, Austria, Switzerland, Prussia, and the Rhine. The exhibition is attractive, as being in connection with ground full of historical reminiscences. The great Napoleon's descent upon Moscow, and his passage through the Alps, are paintings of great merit, and would alone repay a visit. There are several views of Mont Blanc from different sites, representing the great mountain standing in silent majesty "on his throne of rocks, with his robe of clouds and his diadem of snow." The Diorama is the finest we have seen in Dublin for a considerable time.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY MORNING.—The royal mail steam ship Canada arrived at one a.m. from Halifax. On the 24th, having been detained twelve hours by fog, she landed the English and Scotch mails, consisting of thirty-five bags, and proceeded at two a.m.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 22ND.—The steam ship Hungarian, for Portland, went ashore on the morning of the 20th, on Cape Sedle, off Sabel Island; it is stated that she is a total wreck, and that all on board had perished.

Overland dates from California are to the 30th ult. Over 100,000 signatures had been appended to petition the Legislature to prevent emigration of Chinese. San Fransisco markets have been dull.

MEXICO, 13TH FEB.—The country continued distracted. Large bodies of Liberals were marching against Miramon, who, it was thought, would be defeated.

WASHINGTON, 21ST.—The Mexican Treaty has been received in the United States Senate, and its consideration assigned for Monday next. The Europa arrived out at Halifax on the 22nd ult.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 21ST.—Exchange and stocks firm; York central, 72; Panama, 1-34; Reading, 50 1/4; Pacific mail, 91 1/4; breadstuffs firm; provisions firmer; freights unchanged.

LORD BROUGHAM.

The Queen has been pleased to extend the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux to his surviving brother Mr. William Brougham, and to his male heirs.

AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS, AND RAILWAY MAILS.

The Valetta, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles on yesterday. Mails leave for London at 1 p.m.

THE ANNEXATION OF PIEDMONT TO CENTRAL ITALY.

TURIN, SUNDAY.—The definitive result of the vote of Central Italy on the question of annexation to Piedmont will be known on the 20th inst.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, MARCH 3.—The *Epoca* and the *Occidient*, Ministerial papers assert that to preserve the territory conquered in Africa would entail sacrifices on Spain rather than an advantage. The other papers maintain reserve on that question.

The manufactured rifled cannon has been declared fine in Spain.

THE DUKE OF MODENA.

BALOGNA, MARCH 2.—The Duke of Modena has arrived here to inspect the troops.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

Judge Fitzgerald sat in the Queen's Bench Court on Saturday and resumed the hearing of motions for the three law cases.

Rev. Patrick Lavelle v. John Bole.

His Lordship had reserved his judgment upon the motion made in this case on the previous day. The defendant ought to have the venue, which was laid in Galway, changed from that town to Dublin. The action is brought (as has proved) for an alleged libel upon the plaintiff, published by the defendant in a newspaper called the *Mayo Constitution*, of which he is the proprietor.

His Lordship, in pronouncing his judgment upon the motion, said that he had carefully read through all the papers, including the pleadings, which, at his desire, had been sent to him. The action appeared to have been instituted by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, against the defendant, who was the proprietor of a certain newspaper (the *Mayo Constitution*), in which certain libels were alleged to have been published in May and June last, to recover damages for such publication. The defendant, in defending the action, had recourse to the ordinary traverse of the allegations in the summons and plaint, and his substantial defence rested upon the truth of the publications. The defence was singular in this respect, that the (defendant) relied, in answer to certain grave charges made against Mr. Lavelle, upon the alleged fact, that though these charges were published, and were true, yet before their publication in the *Mayo Constitution*, the plaintiff had published in the *Telegraph* and *Nation* newspapers, several letters of a libellous nature upon certain persons. The plaintiff had adopted the course of laying his venue in Galway, and not in Mayo, and the present motion was singular in this respect—that it was not made to change that venue from Galway and bring it back to Mayo, but to change it from the latter place to Dublin—the allegation being that that would be the more fitting place to have a fair and impartial trial. The first ground relied upon by the defendant in this application was that of convenience, and the next was that great controversial excitement existed both in Mayo and in Galway. The allegation in regard to this was, that the defendant could not have a fair and impartial verdict at these places. Looking to the nature of the transaction in question, and to the publications in the newspaper, his (Judge Fitzgerald) thought there had not been such language used as was likely to create controversial excitement. His lordship, in referring to the well-known case of "The Queen *v.* Conway," observed that there the Attorney-General of the day, on the part of the Crown, had come into the Court of Queen's Bench, and alleged that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Mayo, and that the case should be tried elsewhere. The result of this motion was the selection of Dublin by the act of the Crown itself. That was not a case in which controversial excitement could be alleged as existing, but it was one where it appeared the whole of Mayo was in such a state upon the subject of the prosecution that, in the ordinary course of events, it could scarcely have been hoped that a jury could be selected in Mayo which would be perfectly free from partizanship on one side or the other. Accordingly the venue was laid in Dublin. It occurred to him (Judge Fitzgerald) that to the present case, which was a civil action, the language of Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, in the case of "Dowling *v.* Sadleir," was very applicable. This was a motion to change the venue from Carlow, on the ground of the existence of great "party excitement," and the Chief Justice had asked, in the course of motion, "is this to be a ground for the civil excommunication of the whole special jury of Carlow? Is the whole of the county to be thus stigmatised?" He (Judge Fitzgerald) thought this language was applicable to the present case. The question was, had he evidence before him to show that, because Galway was not the place where the cause of action arose, nor where the alleged libels were published, therefore the whole special jury of that county should be stigmatised? He was not personally acquainted with Galway, but he had been accustomed, since he came to the profession, to hear from members of the bar, and from judges who had attended there, that the special jury of that place were remarkable for their intelligence, and the absence of all prejudices and partiality towards any party. It occurred to him that the allegation that a controversial excitement failed. The third ground for the motion was one which impressed his mind very forcibly. It was that the witnesses would be subject to vexation in Galway. No doubt, in regard to the transaction which took place at Ballinrobe, a great act of violence was used in the prosecution of sessions, but he was happy to say the magistrates there did their duty and brought the rioters to justice. But was he to assume that, because in a district of disturbance in Galway? was it to be said, in an action such as the present, the state of feeling was such in the large town of Galway as to intimidate witnesses from giving their evidence freely? In regard to the French witnesses, he thought the defendant was entitled to a commission to examine such witnesses as he thought fit to prove any substantial portion of his defence, and to have a reasonable stay of the proceedings to enable him to carry out that on all the facts laid before him (Judge Fitzgerald), he has come to the conclusion, that he ought not to yield to the present motion to change the venue. The decision he would pronounce upon it was "no rule." His reason in deciding thus was, because he thought a motion would be made for a commission, and, by making the present decision to "no rule," the defendant would not be prevented from bringing the case before the Court of Common Pleas, which was the legitimate tribunal to which it should be tried. He thought that, as the present motion had failed, the plaintiff's costs should follow in the cause, and according to his present view, if he moved for a commission, he was entitled to be heard.

Mr. Macdonough—A portion of the rule, my lord, will be that the plaintiff shall undertake to admit the authorship of the alleged libels.

Mr. Bole said the plaintiff had admitted it.

The Court then made "no rule" on the motion, the plaintiff undertaking to admit the authorship of the libels, and directed that a commission do issue, and that a special jury should be struck under the old system (the defendant applying for such); costs to be costs in the cause.

Terms, accordingly, stands in Galway.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Blake, Q.C., and Michael Ferris.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., and Morris.

Harty *v.* Sparlingin.

Mr. Townsend, LL.D., applied, under the 54th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, for liberty to substitute a new form of the summons and plaint in this case. Counsel moved on the affirmation of the plaintiff, who stated that the action was brought to recover the difference between the price of a cargo of wheat delivered at Cork and the price paid for it upon such delivery.

His Lordship granted a conditional order.

Assize Intelligence.

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES—THURSDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
(Before Judge Hayes.)

Corcoran, appellant; M'Kenna, respondent.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., for the appellant; Mr. Carleton for the respondent.

This was an ejectment for overholding, brought against the respondent, as tenant under a lease of 1805, the lives in which, it was alleged, had expired.

The case of the respondent was that he held under one of the lessees in the lease of 1805, as a sub-tenant and that no demand of possession was made on him. The question of payment of the rent, whether to the lessee or the landlord, was differently deposed to by the the several witnesses. The respondent also alleged that, the lease, which it was supposed had expired, was a lease of lives renewable for ever, and therefore had not expired. On the production of the alleged lease from the pocket of one of the tenants under pressure of subpœna, it proved to be an exact copy of the lease of 1805, and not a lease of lives renewable.

His Lordship was of opinion there was no sub-tenancy, and gave a de-cree for the appellant.

Lloyd *v.* Casey.

This was also a civil bill appeal for overholding.

Mr. Malley for appellant; Mr. Carleton for respondent.

The question in this case was, whether the respondent actually held the lands from which he was sought to be evicted under the lease which was alleged to have transpired or not. The evidence was conflicting; but, after occupying the court for upwards of two hours, his lordship affirmed the decree for the plaintiff.

IMPORTANT CASE—EJECTMENT FOR A CHAPEL.

Earl of Leitrim *v.* Fitzgerald.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
THURSDAY.

This case, which had excited a great deal of interest, was called on immediately after the appeals. The court was crowded with country gentlemen, the dignitaries and priests of the Roman Catholic Church, and a large assemblage of the peasantry, who appeared to listen with great interest to the proceedings from the commencement to the close.

Mr. Malley opened the pleadings.

Mr. West stated the case for the plaintiff, Lord Leitrim, and the following witnesses were examined:—

Mr. John Faris, examined by Mr. Robinson—Is attorney for the plaintiff, was also attorney for the late Lord Leitrim; produces a lease of 30th January, 1750, from Robert Lord Leitrim, grandfather of the present lord, to two persons named Bannam and Pratt, of the lands of Gortletteragh; produces, also, a subsequent lease of the 25th January, 1811, from Nathaniel Lord Leitrim, to the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, parish priest of Gortletteragh for his life, provided he continued parish priest, with maps annexed, containing the plot on which the chapel was built; all subject to a rent of £14 9s. 9d., and containing 14a. 1r. 21p.; 30 perches of which purported to be the contents of the plot on which the chapel was built; of the entries in the book of the deceased agent of Lord Leitrim [produced,] witness proves handwriting, rents intended to have been received under the old lease in 1802, prior to the execution of the new lease, entries there of rent received under lease of 1811 from the Rev. William Armstrong; also, entries of rent received from Rev. John Waldron, his successor; afterwards, from the Rev. Pat Ratigan down to the year 1828; also, several entries showing large arrears subsequently forgiven to the said successive incumbents; the lease of 1811 expired with the death of the *ces que vie* Rev. Wm. Armstrong in 1816, and the rent was afterwards abated to £14 a-year, the present rent; the late lord died in 1854—present lord his eldest son—produces will of Robert, Lord Leitrim, dated Jan. 7, 1797, devising estate to Nathaniel, late lord, as tenant for life, remainder to his issue as tenants in tail; the present lord succeeded on the death of his father under the will.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bourke, Q.C.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the present priest, paid £14 a year for the premises.

Francis Hopkins, examined by Mr. Malley, proved the several parish priests to have been successively in possession of the premises, down to the present incumbent, Mr. Fitzgerald; a new chapel was erected, on the site of the old one, about 36 years ago, and a small quantity of land added to the chapel plot, from the rear, by order of Lord Leitrim.

This witness, cross-examined by Mr. Andrews, Q.C., but nothing important was elicited.

Mr. Rose, clerk to Lord Leitrim, examined by Mr. West, Q.C.—Mr. Fitzgerald paid rent to Lord Leitrim; former receipts were for land of Gortletteragh North, as drawn in lease of 1811; receipts arranged by present lord, who introduced the words "Chapel and Chapel-yard;" Mr. Fitzgerald got the first receipt in that form, took it without objection, but afterwards objected, and was not admitted to the office when he came back; this was in 1855; he subsequently paid the rent, but refused receipts in that form; receipts are in the present lord's handwriting.

Other witnesses having been examined to the same effect, the case was adjourned to the following morning, when

Mr. Bourke (with Mr. Andrews, Carleton, and Harkan, for defendants) addressed the jury for defendants, in a humorous speech, and produced witnesses to prove the existence of the old chapel, previous to the time of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, and insisted that the chapel was separate from the lands for which the rent had been paid, and was dedicated by prescription to the use of the public; or, at all events, that by the interference of Lord Leitrim with the possession since that time, he had created a new tenancy, which had severed the lands from the chapel. The following letter from Lord Leitrim, to the present incumbent, was read, as showing the intentions of the present lord, previous to bringing the present ejectment.

"Killadoon, 29th Nov., 1859.

"SIR,—As I would rather avoid any legal proceedings, and as I desire that you would recognise my title as owner in fee to the site on which the Chapel of Gortletteragh stands, and which has never, heretofore, been disputed. I have to make the following proposal, which, I trust, you will accept, this offer being made without prejudice to proceed to establish my title, if you should persist in denying it.

"I require possession to be given of the chapel, and the lands and premises confined in the lease from my late father to the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, your predecessor, and which are now in your occupation, and upon such possession being given. I undertake to grant a lease of the chapel, at a nominal rent to your bishop, the Rev. John Kilduff, the said chapel, during the continuance of said lease, to be used solely and exclusively as a house of worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, and not to be used for any other purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly.

"You have merely held the ground and premises, as a tenant, from year to year, and I openly, and without any reserve, inform you of my title, under the expired lease granted by my late father to the Rev. William Armstrong, which you may see at any time you may wish to inspect the deed, the map of the demised land, with the chapel marked upon it, and included in area of the map, and this map, as so delineated, is referred to in the body of the lease, as containing the demised premises.—I remain, &c.,

"LEITRIM."

Mr. Andrews, Q.C., having addressed the jury for defendant, and Mr. Robinson having replied for plaintiff,

His Lordship directed the jury, under the evidence of the present Lord Leitrim's title, as proved by the will, to find for the plaintiff, that no presumption of a grant or the Statute of Limitations could apply to the present lord, who succeeded as tenant in tail five years ago, and he left two questions to the jury as to whether a new tenancy was created in the parish priests by subsequent acts of the late lord, the tenant for life, by interference with the previous.

The Jury, after half-an-hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff as to the lands, but for the defendant as to the chapel yard, and that a new contract had been entered into at one of the periods mentioned, but not at the other.

His Lordship requested the jury to comply with his direction, and re-consider their verdict, which they did, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff.

This terminated the business for the assizes.

COUNTY WEXFORD
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
Friday, 2nd March.

CROWN COURT.

The Hon. Judge O'Brien took his seat in the Crown Court this morning, accompanied by the High-Sheriff of the county, J. R. Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. His lordship proceeded to charge the Grand Jury, consisting of the following gentlemen of the county:—

Richard Donovan, foreman; Henry Alcock, Sir Jas. Power, John Rowe, William Blacker, M. Beauman, S. Richards, J. Harvey, H. Lambart, jun., W. Bolton, Hon. E. Stafford, John George, M.P.; C. A. Walker, E. Irwin, J. Hyacinth Tabcot, Hon. J. M. A. Keane, Lieut.-Col. V. Latouche Hatton, Isaac Bryan, James Hawtin, Percy Lorenzo Harvey, George Le Hunte, G. P. Figott, David Beatty.

His Lordship then began to dispose of the criminal business for this county.

CITY COURT.

Baron Greene took his seat at half-past eleven o'clock, and proceeded to dispose of some of the county criminal cases, there being no civil business in Wexford.

The Queen *v.* Michael Fitzgerald and John Fitzgerald.

The prisoner, Michael, was indicted for manslaughter, and the prisoner John as an aider.

It appeared that on the evening of the 17th of Jan. last a number of people were congregated drinking in a public-house a quarrel ensued; as to who should pay for the drink, a scuffle followed, in which Thomas Ouselem was killed.

Patrick Colfer deposed that in the course of the quarrel he saw Michael Fitzgerald "make a kick" at deceased, but could not swear that prisoner (Michael) had struck him.

Similar evidence was given as to a second kick.

The case for the Crown having closed,

His Lordship stated that in his opinion sufficient evidence had not been given to warrant a conviction.

The prisoners were Acquitted.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Purcell and Devitt
Counsel for prisoner—Mr. Nunn.

The Queen *v.* Michael Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Thos. Walsh, Walter Walsh, John Walsh, and John Power.

The prisoners were indicted for riot.

The circumstances arose out of the same transaction as mentioned in the last case—viz., that in which Thomas Ouselem lost his life.

The prisoners were found Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

Messrs. Purcell and Devitt prosecuted.

Mr. Nunn defended the prisoners.

The Queen *v.* Power.

This case of assault arose out of the same transaction as last two cases. The prisoner struck Johanna Keane, the servant-maid in the public-house before mentioned.

The prisoner pleaded Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

The Queen *v.* Michael Walsh.

Michael Walsh, another of those concerned in the above-mentioned cases, was then placed in the dock, charged with an assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner was found Guilty.

For the Crown—Messrs. Purcell and Devitt.

For the prisoner—Mr. Lover.

His Lordship proceeded to sentence all those convicted in these cases, and observed that it was one of the most deplorable cases it had been his lot to hear, and arose out of the vice of drunkenness. Michael Walsh was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour; Thomas Walsh and Walter Walsh to six months, with hard labour; and John Walsh and John Power to four months, with hard labour.

Margaret and James Cullen were found guilty of burglary and breaking into the dwellinghouse of Mr. Ruth, and stealing therefrom tea, biscuits, &c.

The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Saturday, March 3rd,

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Miles Doran, a tinker, was charged with the wilful murder of his mother-in-law, Ellen Dumphy, on Saturday, the 9th of July last.

Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C., Wm. Ryan and Edward Johnstone prosecuted.

The prisoners were defended by Messrs. H. Lover and John Harris.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., having stated the case for the Crown, several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the following facts:—The deceased and her husband were pedlars; she was possessed of an ass and cart. The prisoner with his wife and children were travelling about the country, and were permitted by a farmer, named Delany, to lodge in his barn on the 9th of July. Prisoner had some quarrelling with deceased, when he met at the fair of Ballyhack on that day; he had taken her ass and cart, and she accused him of having stolen it. A publican, named Hebbenden, proved that deceased and prisoner were drinking in his house, and left it together with the ass and cart. Prisoner soon afterwards assisted deceased into the cart. A man and woman were seen late in the evening by other witnesses on the road, the man flourishing a weapon over the head of the woman. Next morning prisoner conveyed deceased in the car into Delany's yard. She was suffering from a severe wound in the temple, and soon afterwards died.

Mr. Lover addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr Ryan replied.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
Friday, March 2, 1860.

CROWN COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.)

MANSLAUGHTER—SINGULAR CASE.

Francis Cassidy was indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas Ward, the gauger, on the 13th of December last. The evidence adduced was to the following effect:—

Two young men, named respectively David Nelson and Michael Marrion, were paying their addresses to a young woman, named Ellen Eccles. Miss Eccles, previous to the 3rd of December, had been residing in a house with her two sisters, one of them being a widow, and the other married to a man named Fergus Cassidy, a brother of the prisoner. David Nelson was the wealthier suitor, and on that ground his attentions were more favourably received by Miss Eccles' relatives. The young woman, contrary to her friends' wishes, preferred she was determined to have her own choice in the matter, the more humble of the two. It appeared further that for on the 3rd of December she went to the house of deceased's father, which was at a short distance from her own and her sister's residence, for the purpose of meeting Marrion. When there with him, on the evening of that day, a number of persons, the friends of Nelson, assembled to carry Miss Eccles back to her friends' house. This was resisted by Marrion's friends, and a serious row ensued. At this critical time the prisoner and deceased arrived at the scene from the market, at Carrickmacross. The deceased, seeing a crowd and disturbance about his father's house, became excited, took up a spade and endeavoured to drive the people away, and in doing so received a wound on his temple which was proved to have been the cause of his death. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown, including the young woman, Ellen Eccles (now Mrs. Marrion), but the evidence to connect the prisoner with the blow which inflicted the fatal wound on the temple of the deceased man was very slight.

Mr. Hamill addressed the jury for the prisoner, and called witnesses who testified to his previous good character.

Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C., and Mr. Law, prosecutor for the Crown.

The jury Acquitted the prisoner.

RIOT.

The prisoner, Francis Cassidy, and nine other persons, were indicted for a riot on the occasion referred to in the preceding case. The prisoners at first pleaded "not guilty," but subsequently withdrew that plea and submitted. They were bound over in their recognisances in a sum of £20 each to appear to receive sentence when called upon.

His Lordship then proceeded to rule the books.

Patrick Naugher, found guilty of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury, was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for six calendar months from the present time.

James Maywood, found guilty of obtaining a watch with false pretences was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for four months.

CIVIL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

Boyle *v.* Boyle.

This was an action of ejectment on the title, to recover possession of certain house property, situate at Castleblayney, in the the county of Monaghan. The plaintiff claimed as heir at law, and his title was disputed on the ground of illegitimacy.

The jury disagreed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Hamill.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Ferguson and Law.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
Saturday, March 3rd.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury yesterday at 3 o'clock p.m., by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, before Lieut.-Colonel Cross, the High-Sheriff.

Lieut.-Colonel Stronge, foreman; James Harden, Stewart Blacker, Maxwell Cross, Joseph Atkinson, Parker G. Synnot, Joseph M'Kee, William Jones Armstrong, John R. Irwin, Henry L. Prentice, Peter Quinn, M.P.; Hugh Harris, Ralph Obre, John E. Macartney, Sir John Blacker, W. E. Fox, John J. Bigger, William Paton, Hugh Boyle, John Hancock, William Wann, Thomas Dobbin, and James M'Watty, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room for the transaction of the fiscal business of the county.

The commission will open on Monday next.

COUNY LIMERICK.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
Saturday, March 3.

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Christian, who arrived this morning from Ennis, took his seat on the bench, and proceeded to try the only two prisoners for the city.

The Queen *v.* Margaret Frost.

This was a prosecution against the prisoner, for having, in the month of October last, thrown vitriol upon the face of a man of the name of John Duggan, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

John Duggan was examined. He had originally, about 1858, met the prisoner, and had been living with her for some time; they had subsequently quarrelled, and upon the 6th Oct., 1859, she called at his house in Limerick; a long interview took place; he told her he would see her no more; she was crying; she wanted him to accept her portrait; he would not have it; she left the room, and came down stairs in a few minutes; he felt something thrown upon his face; he screamed with the pain; she then left the house.

Some other witnesses were examined for the Crown, to fix the fact of throwing vitriol upon Duggan.

Mr. O'Hea addressed the jury for the defence.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Judge Christian, after a most feeling address to the unfortunate prisoner, passed sentence upon her of eight months' imprisonment, and called upon Mr Duggan, on her being released from prison, to make reparation to her and save her from ultimate ruin, to which his conduct had almost brought her.

COUNTY RECORD COURT.

Baron Hughes was occupied during the entire day trying civil bill appeals, and traverses to grand jury presentments.

CITY RECORD COURT.

The criminal business having concluded, Mr. Justice Christian took his seat in this court at one o'clock.

His Lordship charged the jury who had not agreed to their verdict up to post hour.

THE NEWROSS FREE BRIDGE.

Mr. Devitt applied for a presentment for Mr. Boyd's costs of proceedings relating to the passing of the act, and also of proceedings on behalf of the trustees in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Ryan opposed the application on behalf of the ratepayers.

His Lordship reserved the application until it would be argued at Kilkenny, when a similar motion was to be brought forward with reference to costs payable by that county.

Enright *v.* Boyse.

This was an action on a bill of exchange.

The plaintiff in this action had accepted a bill for the accommodation of the defendant, and having taken it up now sued the defendant. The defence was that the plaintiff had pocketed the money obtained upon the will.

The case is not over.

KING'S COUNTY—TULLAMORE, MARCH 3.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The following gentlemen will be sworn on the Grand Jury of the King's County on this (Monday) morning:—

Thomas Seymour, Esq. (late high-sheriff), foreman; Captain Hon. Alfred Bury, D.L.; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Verner, D.L.; Lieutenant-Colonel John H Drought, D.L.; John Gilbert King, D.L.; John Wakely, D.L.; Robert J E Meoney, J.P.; Francis V Bennett, D.L.; John Lucas, J.P.; James F Rollestone, D.L.; Thomas Hackett, D.L.; Esqrs.; Major Barry Fox, D.L.; Joseph F Hutchinson, J.P.; Edward J Ball, J.P.; Thomas Weldon Trench, J.P.; John H Burdett, J.P.; Ambrose Cox, D.L.; Sandford Palmer, J.P.; George Garvey, J.P.; Henry Spunner, T H Mulock, Esqrs.; Captain William B Buchanan, J.P.; and John W Tarleton, J.P., Esqrs.

The following is the calendar for the present assizes:—John Kelly, Peter Kelly, Joseph Sult and Patrick Carroll, Whiteboy offence; Joseph Flynn and Martin Hannon, forcible entry of house, and threatening to shoot dog; James Creagh and Michael Creagh, forcible entry of house, administering unlawful oath and taking away a gun; Timothy Phelan and forgory Joseph Holmes, feloniously presenting cheque, James Brennan, picking pockets; Joseph Dignan, unlawful possession of firearms; James Creagh, like offence; Catherine Smith, larceny; Susannah M'Guigan, highway robbery; Mat. Hart, unlawful possession of bullet mould and flints; James Hand, shooting with intent to kill; John Camp, bell, larceny; Thos Lantry, assault, cutting and wounding; John Walsh, murder; Thomas Tooher, Charles Carroll, John Tooher, Michael Tooher, Patrick Troy, Thomas M'Namara, feloniously cutting and wounding; Michael Neville, Michael Kelly, arson.

THE CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Corporation having abandoned the Liffey scheme for supplying water to Dublin, after having used all the means in their power to impose this ruinous project on the city, now seeks to substitute a plan for taking water at high pressure from the canals, and to get their abortive bill turned into an Act, giving them the same unlimited power of taxing the citizens for this new scheme, already sought for in that which they have abandoned. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to present a petition to the House of Commons adapted to this new attempt to bring on the city an indefinite amount of taxes. The committee of citizens, therefore, request of you kindly to lay before the public the petition adopted and sent forward by the committe, in opposition to this new attempt of the Corporation, and you will add to the obligation already conferred on the citizens by you.—I am, very respectfully, on behalf of the Committee for opposing the Corporation Water Works Bill.

HENRY WIGHAM, Hon. Secretary.

March 3rd, 1860.

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the undersigned ratepayers, householders, and owners of rateable property, in the city of Dublin, who have been appointed at a numerous meeting of householders as a committee to oppose the Dublin Water Works Bill, promoted by the Corporation, showeth that your petitioners most earnestly deprecate the attempt now made on the part of the Corporation of Dublin to convert the said bill, now before your Honourable House, and entitled 'A Bill to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin to construct additional Water Works, and for other purposes,' into a bill for taking the supply of water for said city from the Grand and Royal Canals at points of said canals lying above the level of Dublin and its vicinity, so as to secure constant supply and high pressure.

"That said bill now before your Honourable House is not founded upon and has no reference to any plans and sections duly and carefully prepared, and, in compliance with Parliamentary usage, deposited, in relation to the works necessary for taking water from said canals in the manner now proposed; and that no estimates have been made upon which any reliance can justly be placed, of the expense of carrying this newly-suggested scheme into execution.

"That in the bill now before your Honourable House there is but a single clause—viz., the eighty-fifth—which professes to give any powers to said Corporation in respect of the said canals, which provision is confined to the confirmation of the existing agreements between the Corporation and said Canal Companies, and to the sanction of such further and other agreements as they may think fit for obtaining a further and better supply of water for the City of Dublin and its vicinity within the limits of the proposed Act.

"That the proposition now made of taking water from said canals at a high pressure, in constant supply and in larger quantity, involves the necessity of taking a considerable extent of land for a reservoir near the Grand Canal, at some place about five miles from Dublin, and of laying down conduit pipes to the city of large dimensions from such reservoir and from a point on the Royal Canal equally distant from the city. That no notice has been given to any owner of such land, nor to the many proprietors of the lands and properties through and near to which said pipes must be laid, and who may be injuriously thereby affected.

"That many mills have been for a long series of years, and are still supplied with working water from said canals under existing contracts, in many cases not terminable for terms as yet unexpired; and that said mills must be affected by the proposed abstraction of additional water from said canals.

"That no notice has been given to the owners, lessees, and occupiers of said mills, of the application now made for an Act affecting their rights.

"That to bring water into the city at a pressure approaching 300 feet, vertically measured, and in constant supply, involves the necessity of carefully examining the existing pipes through the streets, extending over a space exceeding seventy miles, the cost of which examination alone, exclusive of any alteration of said pipes, will amount to many thousand pounds.

"That the existing pipes, being made for a pressure varying from ten to fifty feet, and being now in use, for the most part, for over fifty years, it is quite certain that the proposed change will create the necessity of replacing nearly the whole of them with new and much stronger pipes; and the same observation applies to the vast extent of service pipes, stopcocks, and machinery now in use.

"That this costly change in the Water Works of this city call for full and careful investigation, and for an application of engineering skill to the subject which has not been as yet applied.

"That, while your petitioners are deeply sensible of the advantages of pure and abundant water, and desirous to have it at such amount of pressure as may, oc due consideration, be most useful and least dangerous and expensive, they strongly deprecate the rashness of legislating upon so very important and difficult a subject with the scanty information now before your Honourable House, and on the solicitation of parties who have come before Parliament, with a project so crude and extravagant, that they have been obliged to abandon it, after a very large expenditure of the citizens' money in the vain pursuit.

"That your petitioners are advised and believe that the expenditure of said money was a breach of trust, for which the promoters of said abortive project are legally and justly responsible to the citizens, whose funds they have so misapplied; and your petitioners earnestly submit that it is against every principle of justice by an *ex post facto* law to alter existing rights and liabilities, and to throw upon the parties whose money has been so misapplied, and whose interests have been disregarded, the loss occasioned by such breach of trust.

"That the recital commencing at line twenty-four and ending at line thirty-one in the preamble of the said bill is untrue, as is also the recital in the end of the said preamble. That it is expedient that the Corporation should be empowered to borrow or otherwise raise further sums of money for the purpose of constructing the works authorised by said act; being the said works to which alone said bill relates, and which are now abandoned after the inutility and ruinous extravagance of said works has been detected and exposed.

"That your petitioners believe there is but one opinion amongst the solvent ratepayers of the city; and that is, that no sufficient opportunity has been given to them to consider the nature of the works proposed to be executed at their expense. And that to pass any act on the solicitation of the Corporation, giving to that body a power of taxing the citizens, as this bill proposes to do without limit, upon the imperfect information now before the Legislature, will be nothing short of injustice and oppression.

"That misrepresentation of the grossest character has been used for the purpose of raising a cry amongst the poor of Dublin against the existing supply of water, as to which, for fifty years, no complaint was heard until during the last summer of extraordinary drought, when statements were made and put forth, founded upon alleged investigations on the subject, asserted to have been made by those under whose auspices the present bill has been promoted, and the truth of which statements there is now much reason to doubt and to disbelieve.

"That a meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor, and held on the night of the 28th of February, at which a concourse of poor people and tradesmen, and a large number of mere boys assembled, being provoked by placards exhibited at several places of worship on the previous Sunday, exhibiting in large characters the words "Water for the Poor." That whatever may have been the intention of holding said meeting at night, the certain effect was, to attract those who were then released from daily work, and whose passions had been roused, whereby said meeting was rendered a scene of disgraceful tumult, in which nothing would be heard except calumny and abuse of those who had expressed opinions against a project now abandoned by its promoters.

"That on the part of the promoters of said bill, it has been repeatedly and publicly asserted, that the Canal Companies have been, by the proposal and prosecution of said Liffey scheme, frightened into the acceptance of reasonable terms for the required supply of water from the canals.

"That there appears to be no foundation for said assertion, and on the contrary it appears that said Canal Companies, last August, offered to accept £1,800 to the Grand Canal, and £1,200 to the Royal Canal, for the same supply of water which the Corporation now assert has been agreed for, at rents amounting to £4,000 a-year; an inconsistency as yet explained, but manifestly contradictory of the assertion now made in excuse for the adoption of the said Liffey project.

"That your petitioners are desirous, as they believe the great majority of the citizens are, of entering calmly and rationally upon the investigation of the true nature and extent of the deficiency (if any) in the present supply of water to the city, and of the best and most practicable means of improving it. And to enable them to do so with effect and due deliberation.

"Your petitioners humbly pray that the said bill may be rejected by your honourable House, without driving the ratepayers of Dublin into the serious expense of opposing it in any altered form before a committee. And your petitioners will ever pray."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH MARCH.

Customs Acts;—Report.
Bribery Prevention, &c. Bill;—Second Reading.
Medical Acts Amendment Bill;—Committee.
Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment Bill;—Second Reading.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

MR. HANBURY—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the French Treaty apply to French Colonies in respect of Duties upon British goods imported by those Colonies. And, if goods shipped to Bourbon, Martinique, &c., from England, or from an English Colony, will they be admitted on the same terms as if shipped to France.

Lord ASHLEY—To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the fortifications now in progress at Hilsea for the defence of Portsmouth are commanded, at a distance of 2,000 yards, by Portsdown Hill; and whether the Government intend to take any measures for putting Portsdown Hill in a proper state of defence.

Captain ARCHDALL—To ask the Secretary of State for War why Field Officers of the Cavalry are excluded from the advantages of the late Warrant, being prohibited from taking troop horses as chargers. Whether he is aware that the receipts of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry from his pay and allowances are 1s 10d. a-day less than the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry. And, whether, such being the case, he will raise the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry equal to those of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.

Mr. ADDERLEY—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the Committee has yet reported, which he stated last Session to be sitting, on the subject of the Expenditure from the British Treasury on the Military Defences of the Colonies, and on the principle on which such expenses ought to be apportioned between the Imperial and Colonial Treasuries, and on the best mode of carrying out such apportionment. And if they have made their report, whether he will present it to the House.

Sir HENRY STRACEY—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether General Officers appointed to Regiments of Cavalry will in future be obliged to repay the difference, although the prices of Commissions in the Infantry and Cavalry have been equalised.

Mr. HENRY BAILLIE—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he intends to continue the manufacture of Armstrong's guns after the remarkable results of recent experiments with Whitworth's guns, both as to their range and the accuracy of their fire. Whether it is an ascertained fact that Armstrong's guns cannot be used unless there is at hand a large supply of water, so that the gun may be washed out after each shot; and whether the Whitworth gun may not be used for any length of time without the aid of water. And, whether the Committee appointed to decide on the respective merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth cannon adopted the Armstrong gun without going to Manchester to look at Mr.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 27th have arrived. A supplement of the *Novedades* states that the Spaniards had not only bombarded but had occupied Larache, but the semi-official *Correspondancia* merely records the bombardment. The fortifications of the place, says the latter publication, were armed with 30 cannon, and those of Arcilla with 10. When the attacks commenced the inhabitants took to flight. In order to put a stop to the depredations of the followers of the army, a proclamation had been published at Tetuan threatening with death any one who should steal even to the amount of a real. Baron Clary, a relative of the Emperor of the French, had left Madrid for Tetuan to witness the operations of the army. Several English, Russian, Prussian, and French officers are stated to be already at head-quarters. The Moors, it is said, have entrenched themselves in a position at Fondach, on the road to Tangier, and hope to be able to offer serious resistance to the Spaniards. A proposition had been made that each province of Spain and the dependent islands should raise by voluntary contributions a sum sufficient to construct a vessel of war, great or small. If the suggestion should be acted on, 29 vessels would be added to the navy.

FRANCE.

The following is the letter of The *Times* Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Friday), 6 p.m :—

"The impression of imperfect satisfaction, not to say positive dissatisfaction, which I noticed yesterday as produced by the Emperor's Speech, seems confirmed to-day. I regret so say it, but the truth is—I know few who are really pleased with it. People differ in their manner of interpreting certain passages, but they agree in pronouncing the whole disconnected, vague, hardly masking ill-humour. I have, however, to make an exception. The Emperor is not the only personage who inaugurates the meeting of the Chamber with an address. What his Majesty does *ex throno* in the hall of the Louvre, M. de Morny repeats *ex cathedra* in the *salon* of the Legislative Palace."

PORTUGAL.

When the steamer Sultan left Lisbon on the 27th ult., the Cortes were about to discuss the replies to the Throne, which were likely to be voted without delay.

No reasonable modifications in the tariff on English goods were looked for in Portugal, after it was understood that Portuguese wines would be admitted into England upon the same terms as French, without exacting reciprocal concessions.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Another letter appears to-day in the *Times* from the Special Correspondent at Tetuan, dated Feb. 22 :—

"The territory, 'acquired by the Spanish arms,' the perpetual cession of which is demanded by the Government of Spain from that of Morocco as one of the conditions of the peace desired, is, I have reason to believe, to be defined by a line drawn from a point two kilometres west of Tetuan, northwards to the redoubt of Isabella II. and the straits of Gibraltar. The southern limit is to be the range of mountains bounding the valley of Tetuan, and which is the commencement of the extensive mountainous district commonly known as the Riff. The sea forms the northern and eastern boundaries. The district thus marked out is a long quadrangle, from 30 to 35 miles in length, and from four to seven (according to the indentations of the shore) in breadth.

"The idea is, I hear, to form Ceuta, Tetuan, Melilla, and the Chafarinas Islands, into a captain-generalcy, and this might be gratifying to Spanish vanity, although it would assuredly be burdensome to Spanish revenue. It is also said that Tetuan, like Ceuta, would be declared a free port. Tetuan, however, has no port. The town is nine kilometres from the sea; what is called the port of Tetuan is at Fort Martin, where is the mouth of a narrow river, which at present, owing to a sandbar, can be entered only by small vessels. If there be any unconfessed idea that Tetuan might become a depot of foreign goods, to be thence smuggled into the interior, it would be well to bear in mind that the Moorish Government derives its chief revenue from custom-house duties, and would assuredly be on its guard and use every precaution against contraband practices. On the other hand, close to the new Hispano-African province are our old friends the Riffians. How long a time would elapse before forays and outrages on their part would form grounds for fresh disputes between the Madrid and Fez Governments!

"In short, the possession of the new province would, according to every probability, lead Spain into new and costly wars, while—supposing even that these were avoided—it could be of no earthly benefit to her.

"A messenger from Muley Abbes arrived at Tetuan on the afternoon of the 20th, and left yesterday. He brought a letter from the Moorish commander, the purport of which, although it was couched in generalities, is, if it has been rightly translated by the interpreters, rather favourable than otherwise to the probabilities of peace, and even to the acceptance of the onerous terms proposed. The main object of the missive was, however, to say that a reply could not yet be given for a few days."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Patrick Purcell was brought up in custody of Police-constable 103 A, charged by John Cullen, an assistant in Mr. Carroll's pawn-office, Thomas-street, with attempting to commit a robbery, on the 2nd instant. It appears that there when discovered, he was holding the bars of the window, a pane of glass in which had been broken by him, for the purpose of effecting the robbery.—He was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Eliza Dyas was charged by Joseph Patrick Plunket, of Aungier-street, with stealing from his shop, some boot twist which had been exposed for sale.—The prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mary Nolan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 180 A, charged with assulting him on the 2nd instant, in Patrick's-close, while in the discharge of his duty. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

James Cade was brought up on a warrant by Acting-Inspector M'Dermott, charged with defrauding Maryanne Mallon of a gold watch and chain, valued at £30, and £5 besides. Complainant stated that her husband, who was a soldier, died in India shortly after the battle of Inkerman, and that since then she kept a small shop at Golden-bridge, when about eighteen months ago she became acquainted with the prisoner, who was then in the police. From his frequent visits and gay manner she believed he was courting her, and on one of these visits he asked her what time it was. She produced the aforesaid watch, and being called away for a few minutes, left it in his possession. When she returned he had it round his neck, and after remaining some time, he left the house, taking the watch with him. Complainant repeatedly asked him for it, but he always made the excuse that he would make all right, which she understood to mean that he intended to marry her. Subsequently, however, she learned that the watch and chain were pawned in Mr. Flanagan's office on the Coombe, and that the prisoner had got £5 10s. on them. Cade continued his visits notwithstanding, and induced complainant to give up her shop at Golden Bridge, and take another in Corn-market. About three weeks since he left the police, and having stated his intention to marry complainant, got £5 from her for the purpose of buying the licence and other articles. The money, however, was not laid out for that purpose, and she afterwards heard that the prisoner went to Liverpool where he was arrested. It appears that Cade got married to another woman since he made the acquaintance of complainant.—He was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

John Fish and John Fitzgerald, privates in the 1st Royal Dragoons, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 819 C, charged by Mary Ford with robbing her of ten shillings and sixpence, at Old Kilmainham, on the night of the 29th February. The complainant is a dealer, and in the habit of frequenting barracks, where, it appears, she was known to the prisoners. On the night in question she was in their company, but while passing through the above locality, one of the prisoners put his hand upon her mouth, and the other took the money forcibly from her possession.—They were also sent for trial to the City Sessions.

CAPEL-STREET—SATURDAY.

Michael Monaghan was brought up on remand, in custody of the police, charged with having picked the pocket of a lady in a Roman Catholic Church on Arran-quay, at evening service, on Friday last.—He was committed for trial to City Sessions.

Walter Byrne was brought up on remand, in custody of 105 C, charged with having stolen some articles of wearing apparel from the shop of a broker, named Smith, in Mary's-lane.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Catherine Osborne was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for committing a felony in the shop of Mr. Greer, Tighe-street.

The learned Greek scholar and Philhellene, Friedrich von Thiersch, died at Munich on the 25th inst. He was in his 76th year.

The Brussels journals record an extraordinarily audacious robbery :—The Cabinet of the King of the Belgians in the palace at Brussels was entered the day before yesterday, and two paintings by Verbeckhoven, and a clock indicating the dates and the seasons were stolen. To carry off the pictures easily the thief removed them from the frames. The clock, which it is said was a present from Queen Victoria, was highly prized by his Majesty. Of course the police were immediately set on foot, and they discovered that the clock had been pawned; but of the thief and of the pictures they have thus far obtained no trace.

A Royal Warrant has just been issued relative to the establishment of barrack-masters at home and abroad, and a nominal list printed, showing the respective positions of each barrack-master in the service. The relative ranks are major and captain.

On Friday, at Liverpool, seven seamen belonging to the ship Granville were sent to prison each for eight weeks (to be put to hard labour also), for refusing to go to sea in the ship.

The Marseilles packet brings confirmation of the rumours as to the Pope's reply to the proposal of the King of Piedmont to pay an annual revenue for the Marches of Ancona and for Umbria. The proposition was conveyed by the chaplain of his Majesty, and presented in private audience. Pio referred to his "encyclical," and hinted that he had a bull of excommunication in his pocket. It had better remain there for all it can accomplish now-a-days.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The names of members who had given notice of eight or ten questions on various subjects were called in rotation, and each member stated, amidst laughter, that, as the Minister to whom his question was addressed was not in his place, he would postpone his motion.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Lord J. RUSSELL (amid cheers from the Opposition) laid on the table certain correspondence respecting the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Sir H. VERNEY inquired whether the noble lord had any information to give the House on this subject; and, in particular, whether the Emperor of the French—who said he did not intend, by force or intrigue, to obtain possession of Savoy, but was willing to leave the matter to the Great Powers of Europe—would refrain from taking or attempting to take possession of that country unless he received the assent of those great Powers, and whether the dissent of all or any of them would prevent him from insisting on that attempt.

Mr. B. COCHRANE wished to know whether it was intended to appoint a day for the discussion of this subject?

Sir J. WALSH, before the answer of the noble lord was given, desired to know whether the Government were in possession of any information respecting a Treaty between France and Sardinia on the subject of this annexation.

Lord J RUSSELL—The best course for me to adopt will be to move the adjournment of the House till Monday, and in making that motion I shall be enabled to answer the question of my hon. friend behind me, as well as the other questions which have been asked. We have no knowledge of any Treaty between France and Sardinia for the annexation of Savoy, and we do not believe in its existence. (Hear, hear.) On a former occasion I stated—as will also appear by the papers which I have just produced—that the Emperor of the French had declared he would not take any step for the annexation of Savoy without consulting the Great Powers of Europe. I will read what the Emperor himself says in his speech—which I can only do from a newspaper, as we have received but a telegram on the subject—for he must be the best interpreter of his own views on this question. (Hear, hear.) He first speaks of Piedmont as becoming a kingdom with more than 9,000,000 of inhabitants, and he proceeds to say :—

"Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe, and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once, for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however small it may be, either by military occupation or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for each of them, under similar circumstances, that the important territorial re-arrangement which is about to take place gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself."

Now, what I understand, and what appears from the correspondence to be the opinion of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and what also seems to be the view of a great portion of the French people, is, that the creation of a State in Northern and Central Italy, whether consisting of nine, or still more, of eleven or twelve millions, is a change for the worse in the situation of France, which instead of having a small State on her frontier towards the Alps, will have a very considerable State, that in the event of war, if combined with other Powers, would have the means of invading France, both on the side of Savoy and of Nice. It is asserted that France having, in the war of last year, contributed by her armies to the creation of that situation which the French contend is disadvantageous to themselves, it is but fair and equitable that she should ask a more secure frontier on this side of the Alps. On a former occasion I believe I made this statement in substance to the House. But, on entering into a discussion of this point, the Emperor declared that he did not intend to proceed to any such annexation without consulting the Great Powers of Europe. My hon. friend asks me whether that means that the Emperor would not proceed to carry out the annexation if all the Great Powers of Europe, or only a portion of them, disapproved it. It is obvious that I cannot precisely answer that question. I cannot go beyond what the Emperor and his Government have themselves declared—that they will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the other great Powers. But I shall myself infer—speaking, of course, without authority as to what the French will do—that if, among the Great Powers of Europe, the opinion were general and unanimous that France did not require such an extension of territory for her security, and that such annexation would give alarm and disquiet to the other Powers of Europe—I should infer that France would not proceed to that annexation. With regard to the views of her Majesty's Government, they are contained in the papers just laid on the table. The hon. gentleman asked me on what day they will be discussed. It is not usual, unless there is a question before the House, to fix any day for the mere discussion of papers, and the hon. gentleman, of course, will not suppose that I am going to invite a vote of censure on the Government. (A laugh.) On the other hand, we do not ask for any vote of approbation. We shall have the papers distributed to the members of this House; and if any hon. member thinks it necessary to bring them under discussion he will propose such a motion as he may think proper and necessary for that purpose; and it will be for him, and not for the Government, who have no motion to propose, to fix such a day as he may deem right.

REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Colonel HERBERT asked the Secretary for India what number of her Majesty's regiments of infantry and cavalry it was proposed to retain for service in the East Indies after the 1st of July, 1860?

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to the hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen (Colonel Sykes), said he did not consider a noisy street the most convenient site for a public office. With regard to the question of the hon. and gallant member (Col. Herbert) as to the regiments to be retained for service in India, he feared he could not give a more definite answer than he gave a week ago to the same question, when put by the hon. and gallant general (General Peel). The number of regiments retained in service must depend on what the Indian Government considered necessary for the safety of India. They could not be quite certain of the number of regiments that could be sent home at the end of five, six, or seven months. The 14th Dragoons, he knew, was on its way from Bombay. The Indian Government had general orders to send home whatever regiments it could spare. He would take that opportunity of stating the particular regiments that were ordered on service in China, which he had ascertained since he answered the question of the hon. and gallant officer (General Peel.) The 8d and 67th were sent some time ago; he believed the 99th left early in February, and the second battalion of the 60th in the course of that month. The 31st and 44th were to follow; and if a seventh regiment were required, perhaps the 87th.

Among the other questions addressed to the Government

The O'DONOHUE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had received an address from certain Catholics in Ireland, calling upon him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, with a view to the full and complete restoration of the Pope's authority?

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply said he had received such a memorial, but it was well known that the intention of her Majesty's Government was that the Italians should be left to settle their own affairs without foreign interference or control.

SIR J. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Sir F. BARING asked the First Lord of the Treasury what were the intentions of the Government with respect to any reward to Captain M'Clintock and the crew of the discovery ship Fox. It was better to state as openly as possible the grounds of the application he was bringing before the House. In 1850 a proclamation was issued by the Admiralty offering £20,000 to any one who should discover, and effectually relieve, the crews of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror. There had also been a second reward of £10,000 offered to any persons who should relieve the crews of her Majesty's ships Terror and Erebus, or who should give such intelligence as might lead to their succour. In the case of those two rewards he need hardly say that no claimant for them had appeared; but another sum of £10,000 had been promised to "any person or persons who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, might, by virtue of his or their efforts, succeed in ascertaining the fate of those crews." It was to that last promise that he wished more especially to call the attention of the House. Captain M'Clure had had a sum of money granted him for an entirely different purpose—the discovery of the North-West Passage—after an inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons had taken place. In 1856 Dr. Rae had put in a claim for a reward; the Admiralty had awarded him a sum of £10,000, and he (Sir F. Baring) for one was not disposed to offer any objection to the course which had been in that instance pursued. But when it was borne in mind that that which in Dr. Rae's case was, comparatively speaking, conjectural had been rendered perfectly certain by the aid of the crew of the Fox, and when it was recollected how the gallant men of whom that crew was composed had fulfilled the letter of the conditions which were held out in the proposal to which he alluded, it could hardly, he thought, be denied that to a compliance with their claim the good faith of the country stood pledged. Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, he hoped his noble friend would state to the House that he was not unwilling to confer on Captain M'Clintock that reward to which he was so justly entitled. (Hear, hear.) He did not know what the feelings of others might have been when perusing the narrative of Captain M'Clintock, but he must say for himself that when he had come to the conclusion of that simple story (hear, hear) he had been deeply pained at the recital which was there given of the expense by which the expedition had been attended, and at the mention of her by whom that expense had been incurred. (Cheers.) He had, of course, no right to allude to the name of Lady Franklin in the matter; indeed, he believed that in doing so he was acting in opposition to her wishes; but then it was not so much for her sake as for that of the country that he did not wish to see her bear the burden of the charges which she had so nobly defrayed. (Cheers.) The subject was one which reminded him of a celebrated monument which had been raised to one of the most distinguished of the Austrian Generals in the Seven Years' War, and upon which, after the usual recital of his eminent services, the following words were inscribed—"*Non patria, non imperator, sed conjux posuit*"—it was not the country which he served, not the Emperor to whose cause his life had been devoted, but a true and loving wife who had paid that last tribute to his memory. (Cheers.) He trusted, however, that England would furnish no just ground for the erection of a similar monument, and that, instead of allowing the expenses of the expedition to which he was referring to be borne by Lady Franklin, the country at large, as a token of the high estimation in which it held such a man as her lamented husband, would claim it as a right to defray that expense as a mark of respect to his memory. It was, therefore, that he made the present appeal to his noble friend at the head of the Government, and in making that appeal he might be allowed for a moment to remind the House who Sir J. Franklin was, and how distinguished had been his career. In his early life he was a gallant sailor who fought at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and who had rendered himself eminent as a volunteer on board an East Indian ship in the celebrated defence which he had made under Captain Dance, in repulsing a French squadron commanded by Admiral Linois. He had afterwards served his country in a civil capacity, and later in life, when he might fairly have claimed not to be called out again for the discharge of active duty, he had not hesitated to face the dangers in encountering which he had found his grave. (Cheers.) A man who thus perished reflected honour on his country as much as if he had fallen in the battle-field; he was one, in short, to whom a grateful nation might not hesitate to erect a monument in that place where her greatest and best lay buried. (Hear, hear.) He had died in the strict execution of his duty, together with Crozier and Fitzjames, and those other gallant young officers, who were ornaments of the profession to which they belonged. He believed that conduct such as this raised the character of England, and of that flag under which these men had served. (Cheers.) He did not ask his noble friend any specific question, he was anxious to leave the subject in his hands. Indeed, he did not know anybody in whose hands he would more readily leave a question of this kind. (Cheers.) To his noble friend's own generous and gentle feelings he would entrust the entire case, with all the more confidence that it deeply affected one whose own nature was so extremely sensitive as Lady Franklin's. (Cheers.) He was almost ashamed of having taken up so much of the time of the House—(hear, hear)—but the peculiar nature of the case which had been put into his hand would be his excuse for going so far out of the way in bringing before them what he felt satisfied, from the manner in which his observations had been received, did not run counter to the general feeling of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE wished to say a very few words before the noble lord answered the question which had been put to him. It would be in the recollection of the House that in June, 1857, his right hon. friend Mr. Napier brought forward a motion that the Government of the day should fit out another expedition at the earnest desire of Lady Franklin to endeavour to discover the fate of that brave sailor, Sir John Franklin, and his gallant companions. That motion was refused, not from any indisposition to carry out the humane wish of Lady Franklin, but, as was then truly expressed by the head of the Admiralty, from the belief that the enterprise would be fruitless, perilous, and might cost a sacrifice of human life, and therefore he could not advise the Government to sanction it. After that motion a number of persons contributed towards the object, but the greater portion of the expense of the last voyage of discovery was borne by Lady Franklin herself. Captain M'Clintock did not undertake the command in a spirit of reckless adventure; for he happened to know from scientific men, who were now preparing a work on the results of his discoveries in geology and science, that he had studied carefully and clearly the whole question, and arrived at a firm conviction that if he was enabled to reach the Polar regions, he should certainly discover what had become of Sir John Franklin. In a ship, the smallest he believed, that ever undertook a voyage of discovery, with a crew of 22 men and three officers, he sailed in July. In September he was beset in a pack of ice, where he remained till the following month of April. He drifted 180 miles, and the day he was relieved, instead of thinking of returning to England, he was only the more determined to prosecute his gallant enterprise. (Cheers.) The result of that voyage was told in his own simple words, and he must say a romantic interest attached to the narrative. (Cheers.) He had heard it said by a very eminent person that if poor Franklin had been better acquainted with the present mode of sledge travelling he would most probably have survived. The incidents connected with this adventure formed, in fact, the most interesting part of the narrative. The last Arctic voyage, as had been truly said, had called forth qualities—and he excepted none of the 25 men—of a higher nature than were displayed even on the battle-field. (Hear, hear.) The soldier had a quick death or a joyful victory; but there was a more enduring spirit, and a loftier resolution, and nobler qualities of mind and body required successfully to conduct such an enterprise as this than were required for the field of battle. (Hear, hear.) He happened to know Captain M'Clure, and when he breathed to him the subject of his own services he told him the best reward he could have was to the House of Commons. The noble viscount had behaved with the utmost generosity, and what he had stated had been verified by the decision of the House. No assembly in the world was more ready to acknowledge and reward conspicuous merit than the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Lady Franklin, it was quite correct that she declined to accept anything from the Government in the shape of pecuniary recompense. Her hope, her wish was that in recognition of the services and name of her gallant husband, as the true discoverer of the North-West Passage, as many men of science said he was, they might perhaps raise to him a public monument; while, in doing so, an act of justice might be rendered to the living. (Cheers.) He left the matter to the generous nature of the noble viscount, and he could not help thanking him for the mark of distinction that had already been conferred on his gallant friend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CONINGHAM would remind the noble viscount that Sir John Franklin had gone forth on no volunteer expedition. He was called on by his country to undertake the expedition in which he lost his life; and it was because the Government had not taken the proper measures to search for him and his noble companions—because they had not adequately fulfilled their duties, that Lady Franklin had sacrificed almost her entire private resources.

Lord PALMERSTON—With respect to the subject to which my hon. friend (Sir F. Baring) has adverted, and which I am sure engages the sympathies not of this House only, but of the whole country, it is impossible to speak too highly of the courage, the perseverance and devotion displayed by Sir Leopold M'Clintock and his brave companions in their expedition. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true, as the hon. and learned gentleman opposite has stated, that the duties which brave men perform in so distinguished a manner are, on many occasions, less than those performed on the field of battle, and that throughout his perilous enterprise all the great qualities which adorn the soldier or the sailor were most conspicuously exhibited by the man who was enabled to discover the fate and bring back some vestiges of the Franklin expedition. (Cheers.) At the same time, it is but fair to say that there were others who went out at an earlier date, and who, although not equally successful with those who followed them in the object of their search, nevertheless displayed all those high qualities which so eminently distinguished the last expedition. (Hear, hear.) It is right, therefore, that the names of those men should not be forgotten while we are doing honour to those who voluntarily set out in search of the remains of Sir J. Franklin and his party. It is true that the motion referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman was made in this House to induce her Majesty's Government to send out at the public expense an expedition to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin. And I must confess that I never acted more at variance with my own personal feelings than when, from higher considerations, we declined to undertake such an enterprise at the public charge. (Cheers.) At the same time we did think that it would not be justifiable in her Majesty's Government, at the cost of the country, to send out men on a search which at that period appeared very hopeless, and to be attended with dangers to which we should not have been warranted in exposing them. Fortunately, however, Sir Leopold M'Clintock succeeded, with, I believe, scarcely any loss, or no loss at all, of human life, in accomplishing the object which that noble lady who sent him out had so long and so frequently attempted to effect. (Cheers.) There was a reward of £10,000 offered to anybody who should ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin and bring back any vestige of his expedition. The whole of that sum was bestowed upon Dr. Rae and his associates of his adventure. Therefore there does not now remain any portion of the votes of Parliament applicable to the rewarding Sir L. M'Clintock and his companions. Nevertheless, I am ready to say, that if it should appear to be the opinion of Parliament that this is a fit occasion on which to make within moderate limits a grant over and above the amount already sanctioned, her Majesty's Government certainly would not be disposed to stand in the way of the generosity of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) With respect to the other topic which he mentioned, undoubtedly it would not be right to follow the example of such a monument as my right hon. friend has described—namely, a monument that should record that it was not by the country, that it was not by the Sovereign, but by the widow that the memory of a great and gallant man had been perpetuated. (Hear, hear.) I think, on the contrary, it would be fitting that there should be a monument to show that the country, the Sovereign, and the widow had all united to erect an enduring memorial of the distinguished services of Sir John Franklin. (Cheers.) The expense this would involve would not be considerable in comparison with the gratification which I am sure it would afford to the whole nation, and I think to Lady Franklin. (Hear, hear.) Lady Franklin, as the hon. and learned gentleman says, disclaims all desire for any reimbursement of the great outlay she has so nobly incurred in endeavouring to ascertain the fate of her husband. But, no doubt, it would be highly satisfactory to her feelings if her Majesty's Government and the Parliament were to concur in handing down to posterity some memorial of her deceased husband. (Hear, hear.) I believe in this case one may say that the husband and the wife were worthy of each other; and I am persuaded that it would be grateful to the feelings of the country if, with the consent of Parliament, some monument were erected in recognition, not only of the services of the husband, but of the devotion of the wife. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI—Sir, I am convinced that the announcement just made by the noble lord on the part of her Majesty's Government will be most gratifying to the country, as it evidently is most gratifying to this House. (Cheers.) No one can have read the narrative of Captain M'Clintock, or marked the progress of his singular expedition, without feeling that their adventure will form a memorable chapter in the heroic annals of the mariners of this country. (Cheers.) With regard to that noble lady through whose energy and inspiration that expedition was so gallantly undertaken and so successfully accomplished, I feel, as I am sure we all must feel, the liveliest admiration and the warmest sympathy for the rare intelligence, the indomitable perseverance, the womanly, the high and enduring spirit, with which Lady Franklin urged on the prosecution of the search for her brave husband. (Cheers.) I repeat that I am sure the resolution at which the Government have arrived, and which the noble lord has communicated to us in so sympathetic a spirit, will afford the utmost gratification to all her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT wished to know what Sir R. Peel proposed should be done in the case? These repetitions of inquiries, he said, tended to create greater complications in a matter of this nature. The language of Sir R. Peel was as extravagant as if Europe and England itself were on fire, and he strove not to suppress it, but to make it hotter. We could not prevent the annexation of Savoy to France, which he was informed the people of the province desired; but we might embroil ourselves with France. He would never have recommended or promoted the annexation; but "Perish Savoy," he would say, rather than that House should involve the Government in a war with France in a matter in which we had no interest whatever.

Lord J. MANNERS—I was glad to hear from the hon. gentleman that this is the Parliament of England, and not of France. (Cheers.) But I think we at least have made this discovery from the speech of the hon. gentleman, that if this be the Parliament of England, and not of France, at any rate France is not unrepresented in our body. (Loud cheers.) Suspicions may have been previously entertained throughout England as to the reasons which have induced the hon. gentleman to show such marked attachment and to profess such unwonted affection for certain treaties and engagements which formed the subject of discussion in this House; but we now know that there is no price which the hon. gentleman is not willing to pay rather than these objects, to which he attaches so much importance, should fail of being carried into effect. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman, I hope, does not speak the sentiments of her Majesty's Government on this question. Certain I am that he does not speak the sentiments of the people of England. (Great cheering.) We now know the measure and bounds of the loyalty of the hon. gentleman—he gets fourpence where he used to get twopence, and he does not hesitate to tell us that transfers his loyalty and his allegiance. (Loud and continued cheering.) Lord John Manners went on to say that Mr. Bright's arguments would go to the annexation of Belgium and the Rhenish provinces to France, and they were not, he believed, in accordance with the opinion of the people of England. The language was unworthy of a member of the British Parliament. The opinions expressed by Mr. Bright did not, he said, represent the sentiments of the people of England; and he inquired whether the Emperor of the French still intended to consult the Great Powers, prior to annexing Savoy. He urged that the question ought to be considered in reference to the independence of Italy and of Savoy, and he believed that the people of Savoy were not averse to annexation to France.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

Sir R. PEEL considered the reply of Lord J. Russell to be an unsatisfactory one. It was evident from the Emperor's speech that he was determined, in spite of the other Powers of Europe, to appropriate to himself the province of Savoy. Already the debate of Tuesday night had produced an extraordinary effect in Paris, and it was commonly reported that the Emperor complained that, after all the sacrifices he had made for the sake of England, he had gained nothing more in return than the support of "Monsieur Milnes." The hon. baronet then quoted a passage from two versions, in French, of the Emperor's Speech, one of which represented the Emperor as claiming the restoration of Savoy, whilst the other attributed to him the expression of a hope that he should be able to obtain possession of the province as necessary for the security of his frontier. Now, the almost universal feeling of the Savoyards was opposed to annexation with France. They regarded with pride their annexation with Piedmont, but if that connection was to be severed they naturally desired, not to be turned over to the discipline of tyranny and despotism, but to be joined to the free and glorious republic of Switzerland. He wished to know, then, whether France claimed back again the territory which she conquered in 1792 and Europe delivered in 1814; or whether, in consequence of the formation of a Northern and Central Italian Kingdom, she really left it to Europe to decide as to the desirability of giving her Savoy, and with it the passage of the Alps.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in explanation, repeated that the Emperor Napoleon had distinctly promised not to make the annexation without consulting the Great Powers. "In this very speech the Emperor of the French states that he is not going to annex Savoy by way of military conquest. What does that mean? It means that he is not ready to encounter the general disapprobation and distrust of Europe, but that he believes that his Government can lay such statements before the different Powers of Europe as would enable him, without reproach and with their consent, to make this annexation of Savoy. I differ from the Government of France in these sentiments. (Hear, hear.) I, as belonging to one of the Powers of Europe concerned, not being in the situation of either France or Sardinia, conceive that the annexation of Savoy and the occupation of the passes of the Alps would be more threatening to Italy than the present situation of affairs is threatening to France. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I must beg to impress on the House this further consideration, the Powers of Europe are to be consulted—but England is a Power which does not merely consist of the executive Government, but also of the Crown and the Parliament of the United Kingdom; therefore, I should be far from wishing that on this matter the Parliament of England should not hold and pronounce its opinion; but there is this to be said, that if we are to raise, as I think the honourable member for Tamworth seemed disposed to do, angry discussions on this subject—if we are to take mere assertions in the place of truth, and to suppose bad motives on the part of a friendly sovereign, the only effect of the debates carried on in such a temper would be to excite passion to feelings not only between the Executive Government of France and the Government of England, but between the people of France and the people of England—(hear, hear)—and I cannot conceive, however much the noble lord opposite may vaunt his own patriotism as opposed to that of the hon. member for Birmingham, that a man could render a worse service to England than endeavour to raise feelings which would necessarily lead to sentiments of suspicion and hostility on the part of both countries. (Hear, hear.) It is from such feelings that ruptures arise. I have already said that I think that the Emperor of the French is wrong on this subject, and that he has proposed an annexation which he was not justified in asking for—(hear, hear)—but I say that this is a question to be fairly considered and there can be no advantage to this country or to Europe in making it a question of anger, and not of calm consideration in respect to all the reasons that can be alleged on the one side and the other. I have stated that the Emperor of the French had declared that after consulting with the Great Powers of Europe, and obtaining likewise the consent of the people of Savoy, he wished to make this addition to his dominions; and upon M. Thouvenel being applied to, in consequence of the Emperor's Speech not mentioning the consent of the people of Savoy, with the view of its being ascertained whether the Emperor of the French had changed his determination on this point, M. Thouvenel gave the assurance that no change had taken place, and that the Emperor was as determined as before not to attempt the annexation without the consent of the people of Savoy."

In reply to Mr. MAGUIRE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that advantage would be taken of the Customs modifications to put old and incapable servants on the redundant list.

The adjournment of the House till Monday was then agreed to.

On the bringing up of the report upon the Customs Acts, the discussion relating to the several items in the resolution passed in Committee on Thursday was renewed, in the course of which a long explanation of the Exchequer plan gave some remarkable details on the subject of the cork trade, showing, he said, that freedom of trade was absolutely required for the benefit, not only of the public but of the workmen.

In the article of silk manufactures, Mr. NEWDEGATE moved an amendment, the object of which was to retain the present duties until the 1st of October, 1861.

This amendment re-opened the whole question of the policy of abandoning the duty upon foreign silks without a corresponding concession in favour of British silks. In reply to appeals for a stipulation in the future convention to remedy this inequality,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he felt that, when once a country like France took such a step as she had done in the path of free trade, depriving her protected interests of protection, the future steps in the same direction would be comparatively easy.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 176 to 51.

The report was agreed to.

The House then went into committee upon the Customs Acts, and proceeded with the remaining resolutions.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the duty on foreign spirits be 9s. instead of 8s. 6d. the gallon.

This amendment was resisted by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and, after a long discussion, it was negatived upon a division by 191 to 48.

The resolutions were then ordered to be reported.

MR. HENNESSY'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. HENNESSY, attending in his place by order of the House, expressed his deep regret that he had been absent from the meeting of the select committee of which he was a member, through entire forgetfulness of the order to attend.

Colonel W. PATTEN had no doubt that the honourable member had been absent through forgetfulness, as he had stated, but thought it right he should know the extreme inconvenience he had caused to the parties in the case, who had been put not only to a loss of time but to great additional expense (Hear, hear.) He moved that the honourable member be ordered to attend in his place it the committee on Monday forenoon.

The motion was agreed to.

The Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BLACKBURN asked the noble lord at the head of the Government whether it was their intention to move that the motion of the honourable member for Middlesex (Mr. Byng) with reference to the French Treaty should have precedence of the other orders on Monday.

Lord PALMERSTON—It is intended to move the resolution in question after the resolutions of the committee have been reported. I apprehend it will be competent for the House to allow the motion to come on then.

Mr. BLACKBURN—Does the Government intend to move that the resolution shall have precedence of the orders of the day?

Lord PALMERSTON—Care will be taken to do only what is regular. (A laugh.)

The House then adjourned at 25 minutes to one o'clock.

THE NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. O'Hagan) will be one of the judges before whom the criminal and civil business of the North-west Circuit will be disposed of. It was at first arranged that the new judge, Mr. Justice J. D. Fitzgerald should take the circuit, but, while Attorney-General, he had been consulted on cases now entered for trial, and his lordship feels some delicacy in having them brought before him in his new judicial capacity. Under these circumstances the government have paid Mr. O'Hagan the great honour of requesting him to undertake a share of the circuit duties, and he has intimated his assent to the proposals.

BANBRIDGE PENNY SAVINGS BANK.—This institution was opened on the 4th of February last, and is now four weeks in operation. There have been 109 accounts opened, and 286 deposits made, amounting to £34 10s. 2d., which gives an average of 6s. 4d. to the credit of each depositor.

MINES.—Since our last the Mining Share Market has been moderately active, and the settlement of the fortnightly account, which took place on Wednesday, was rather heavy, and money more abundant than shares in some cases. Pendeen shares have been greatly in demand, and the mine bids fair to take an important position, though hitherto the calls have been more numerous than expected. At the meeting this week no call was required, the balance being £1,037 in favour of the company; and as the mine is now working to a profit, it is hoped that calls have ceased, and before long that dividends will take their place. Shares, after a good business, leave off at 4¼ to 5. North Robert, 3¼ to 3¾.—*Mining Journal.*

A journal at Barcelona, calling itself *La Corona d'Arragona* (but which might term itself the cap of arrant impudence) proposes that the new "Conquest" of Spain, viz., Tetuan, may be offered to England in simple exchange for Gibraltar.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson will forthwith introduce his measure for the Indian note circulation into the Legislative Council at Calcutta, three months after which it will become law, if, in the meantime, the sanction of the home authorities is received.—*Times.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY :—

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

The *Times* remarks that the debate of last night only brings us to the threshold of this too serious question.

The *Herald* says that, within a few weeks we shall probably be called upon between sanctioning the annexation of Savoy or repudiating our engagements with Europe. A clear *casus foederis* will then arise on which Prussia, Austria, and Russia will have the right, jointly or separately, to claim our action. Will the Government disclaim this responsibility, or announce their sympathy with Napoleon, or will they protest against a project which must, if persisted in, lead to distrust difficulty, and war? The time for a protest has now come. The Emperor's address is a deliberate defiance. It is perfectly idle to talk of consulting the decision of Europe